

# DAILY REPORT

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## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON UN VOTE, DISCUSSION ON KAMPUCHEA

## Australia, New Zealand Comments

OW151955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock said yesterday that Australia had taken a decision in effect to derecognise the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, but he did not say when the decision would take effect, according to a report from Canberra.

He continued to say that the decision to derecognise did not imply recognition of the Heng Samrin regime. "This regime was imposed after Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea" and "the Australian Government continues to condemn in the strongest terms Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese presence in that country," he added.

Peacock made the statement after his country voted at the UN General Assembly meeting yesterday against a Soviet-Vietnamese attempt to reject the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea, contributing to the maintenance of the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations.

A dispatch from Wellington today quoted a government press statement as saying, "The New Zealand Government has no intention at the present time of withdrawing recognition from the Democratic Kampuchean Government". The statement added that New Zealand "would not make any major change in its policy on Southeast Asian issues without first consulting the member governments of ASEAN".

## UN on Kampuchea Situation

OW160238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Philippines, Malaysia, Japan and some other countries condemned Vietnam's continued aggression and occupation of Kampuchea and strongly demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country at the plenary meeting of the UN General Assembly today.

The assembly began deliberations this morning on "the situation in Kampuchea", an item which the Soviet Union and Vietnam had failed to exclude from this session's agenda.

At the very beginning of the plenary meeting today, Carlos Romulo, minister for foreign affairs of the Philippines, introduced a draft resolution on Kampuchea sponsored by the five ASEAN member states and twenty four other countries, which called for the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea with a view to reaching agreement on the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. Romulo said, "The great roadblock to peace in South-East Asia is the persistent pursuit of mini-hegemony in the region by Vietnam through various means, including armed intervention."

Representative of Malaysia Datuk bin Sulong pointed out that what happened in Kampuchea "carries grave implications to peace and security of the region and to the world at large." He warned Vietnam that "pressure of world opinion will persist, if the situation will not change."

Representative of Japan Masahiro Nishibori said, "Vietnamese troops remain in Kampuchea in total defiance of resolution 34/22." "Vietnam is trying to impose a fait accompli on the international community by stationing more than 200,000 troops in Kampuchea," he added.



He stated that the fighting in Kampuchea which spilled into Thailand last June "constitutes a serious threat to the peace and stability not only of Thailand, but of all the countries of Southeast Asia and particularly the ASEAN countries." He expressed his support for the proposal of ASEAN to station a UN observer team on the Thai side of the border to verify the international assistance and to establish demilitarized zones within Kampuchean territory to facilitate the distribution of relief supplies.

Representative of Luxembourg Paul Peters, speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community (EEC), said that the nine EEC members supported the views of the ASEAN countries, as expressed in the draft resolution. A solution to the situation in Kampuchea had to include the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, guarantee of the sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea and self-determination for the people of Kampuchea, he stressed.

Ahmad I. 'Abd al-Majid, representative of Egypt, stated that the military intervention of Vietnam in Kampuchea was an application of a policy of hegemonism. He called for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the holding of free elections under UN supervision and supported the convening of an international conference on the matter in 1981.

#### Ling Qing UN Speech

OW160724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The three principles for the solution of the Kampuchean problem were reaffirmed by Ling Qing, permanent representative of China to the UN, in his speech at the General Assembly today.

These principles, Ling Qing said, are: First, all the foreign aggressors must withdraw all their troops immediately and unconditionally from Kampuchea in compliance with the relevant UN resolution; Second, after the withdrawal of foreign troops, the Kampuchean people are free to decide their own destiny without any outside interference; and Third, Kampuchea should be restored to its status as an independent and non-aligned state.

"Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea is by no means an isolated and local event but an important step in pursuance of Vietnam's regional hegemonism and the Soviet strategy of a southward drive and, therefore, a major problem affecting the peace and security of Southeast Asia and the world as a whole," he said. "It is Vietnam's established policy to control Laos, invade Kampuchea, establish an 'Indochina federation' and then further expand into other countries of Southeast Asia," he added.

"By means of supporting Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, the Soviet Union has tightened its grip over Vietnam and moved into Cam Ranh Bay, thereby advancing its military base in the Far East southward by more than 4,000 kilometers and pressing towards the Malacca Strait," he pointed out. "This action," he continued, "in concert with its activities of invading Afghanistan and driving south towards the Indian Ocean, has become an important part of its global strategic plan in its pursuit of world hegemony."

Refuting the "three-point proposal" recently advanced by the Vietnamese foreign minister, Ling Qing said, "the 'three-point proposal' takes great pains to repeat the lie that Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea is to 'counter the Chinese threat' and that the Vietnamese forces are there 'at the request of the People's Revolutionary Council' of Kampuchea." "The so-called 'Chinese threat' is utter nonsense," he declared. "China has not sent a single soldier abroad, while Vietnam has dispatched more than 200,000 troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea and another 50,000 to 60,000 troops to control Laos."

Repudiating the allegation that Vietnam had been requested to invade Kampuchea, Ling Qing said, that was a similar lie told by the Soviet Union in its invasion of Afghanistan. "This worn-out argument only shows that they intend to attack other states by using similar pretexts in the future," he added.

Exposing the Vietnamese tricks of creating demilitarized zone along the Thai-Kampuchean border and negotiations between Heng Samrin regime and Thailand, he stated, "This is in effect asking others to recognize the puppet regime which Vietnam has installed and sustained at bayonet point, an attempt to divert people's attention on Kampuchea from the fundamental question of Vietnam's armed aggression and to legalize the illegal presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea." "This is," he stressed, "absolutely impermissible."

"After the Kampuchean question is settled in accordance with the above three principles," he said, "China, in the interest of safeguarding the independence of Kampuchea and peace in Asia and the world, will be ready to join other countries concerned in an international guarantee that the territory of Kampuchea shall not be occupied or used to encroach on the independence and sovereignty of other countries in the region, nor shall there be any form of interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs." Ling Qing expressed support for the draft resolution co-sponsored by ASEAN and other countries.

#### UN SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATES GULF CONFLICT

OW160136 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The United Nations Security Council resumed its deliberations on the conflict between Iran and Iraq and will meet again on the afternoon of October 17 to continue the consideration of the subject.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi assured the council that Iraq "firmly believes in the peaceful settlement of disputes" with Iran. He declared that Iraq was ready to respond "favorably and positively to the various calls and the efforts made by the Security Council and the international community to stop the fighting and move towards a peaceful settlement of the present conflict."

'Ali Shams Ardakani, representative of Iran, said he needed not to emphasize the significance his country attached to the meeting, as his prime minister was coming in person to participate in the council's deliberations. He, therefore, requested that the council meet again to hear what Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i has to say.

Raja'i who leads a four-member Iranian delegation will arrive in New York tomorrow.

#### UN TO CONSIDER GLOBAL TALKS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW151952 Beijing XINHUA in English 1917 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly this morning agreed to include a new item entitled "Launching of Global Negotiations on International Economic Cooperation for Development" in the current session's agenda, bringing the total number of items to 123. The inclusion of this item was requested by the "Group of 77". The item will be considered directly at the plenary meetings. In an explanatory memorandum annexed to the request, Mr Perez Guerrero, current chairman of the Group of 77, stated that the failure of the General Assembly's 11th special session, held in August/September, to launch global economic negotiations--one of its major objectives--had led to a decision under which the assembly decided to transmit to the current session all its documents relevant to the global negotiations relating to international economic co-operation for development.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER PRESENTS PROTEST NOTE TO WOODCOCK

OW151521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Minister Zhang Wenjin of the Chinese Foreign Ministry this afternoon summoned U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock and formally handed to the U.S. side a protest note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry against the U.S. Government's support to the agreement signed between two unofficial organizations of the United States and Taiwan, under which the two organizations and their staffs shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The above-mentioned agreement was signed in Washington on October 2 by the "American Institute in Taiwan" and the Taiwan "Coordination Council for North American Affairs" in the U.S.

Earlier, director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Han Xu and Minister of the Chinese Embassy in the U.S. Lin Zhaonan had made representations to the U.S. side on the event in Beijing and Washington respectively.

TRIPARTITE PALESTINIAN AUTONOMY TALKS END IN WASHINGTON

OW260824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The talks between Egypt, Israel and the United States on Palestinian autonomy ended here today after meeting for two days.

Another round of the talks will be held on November 17 to decide whether a tripartite summit should take place.

U.S. special envoy Sol Linowitz told a press conference that "there has been progress on several issues, moving toward agreement." He made it clear that discussions were focused on the memorandum of understanding the U.S. presented to both parties several weeks ago and the comments of Egypt and Israel "in order to try to narrow the areas of differences and also to assure clarification of the presentations of the parties in those areas where differences exist." He told the press, "Both parties showed a seriousness of purpose and a determination to move toward agreement."

He said the United States would draft a new interim agreement on the basis of the position explained by Egypt and Israel during the talks and then submit it to both sides in two weeks. Washington hoped that agreement could be reached on problems now under preparation. However, Linowitz pointed out that further discussions were needed before fixing the date for the tripartite summit.

On the same day, the visiting Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak had a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and handed him a letter from President Anwar as-Sadat to President Carter. The Egyptian sources said the letter explained Egypt's position toward the Middle East situation including the Iraqi-Iranian war, the newly-concluded Soviet-Syrian treaty and Libya's support of Iran.

Mubarak told reporters Egypt feared a summit that had not been properly prepared would be a failure and a failure would be a disaster for the area. He said that it was unlikely that the summit would take place before next January but he did not rule out the possibility.

He also confirmed that a contingent of U.S. troops was being sent to his country for training purposes. "We declared that we are ready to give facilities for the United States to defend the Gulf countries, and Arab countries, and Islamic countries," he said.



## LI XIANNIAN, CCP DELEGATION LEAVE DPRK FOR HOME

OW160740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by its Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian left here for home this morning after attending the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and the party's 35th founding anniversary.

Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, and O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee. Lu Zhixian, member of the Chinese Communist Party delegation and ambassador to Korea, and diplomats of the Chinese Embassy were also present.

## KANG KEQING MEETS JAPANESE WOMAN ACTIVIST

OW101525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with Mrs Fusae Ichikawa, member of the House of Councillors and honorary president of the League of Women Voters of Japan, and her party. After the meeting, Kang Keqing gave a banquet in their honor.

A famous woman activist and critic, Mrs Ichikawa is visiting China at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation. She and her party arrived in Beijing yesterday after visiting Shanghai and Nanjing.

## VICE CHAIRMAN LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS JAPANESE BUSINESSMEN

OW160928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met this morning with Ryuzo Sejima, chairman of the Itohe Trading Company Ltd, his wife and their party. They had breakfast together.

## JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY HOSTS PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW091538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--The Japan Socialist Party hosted a cocktail party here this evening to welcome the visiting delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association which has come here to participate in activities marking the 20th anniversary of the assassination of Inejiro Asanuma.

Chairman of the Socialist Party Ichio Asukata and Vice-President of the China-Japan Friendship Association Sun Pinghua spoke at the party. Among the 350 people present at the cocktail party were Kozo Sasaki, former leader of the Socialist Party, Dietmen and activists, some of them rushing here from Hokkaido and Yamaguchi.



## Memorial Gathering

OW121639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The Japanese Socialist Party held a meeting in memory of its former Chairman Inejiro Asanuma, before his tomb this afternoon.

The delegation of the China-Japan Friendship Association leaded by its Vice-Chairman Sun Pinghua was invited to attend the memorial meeting.

Speaking at the meeting, Ichio Asukata, chairman of the Socialist Party, recalled the great contributions made by this outstanding anti-imperialist fighter to the defence of world peace and the Sino-Japanese friendship. He said that Inejiro Asanuma's spirit would encourage the Socialist Party to fight against imperialism and hegemonism in the new situation.

Sun Pinghua said that Inejiro Asanuma's name would go down in the annals of Sino-Japanese friendship.

More than 150 people attended the meeting. Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao laid a wreath at the tomb of the late former chairman.

On October 8 a memorial meeting was held by the Socialist Party, which was attended by over 500 people including the members of the Chinese delegation.

## ITO REITERATES JAPAN'S ANXIETY OVER IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW150118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito said here today: "We are deeply worried that the prolonged (Iran-Iraq) conflict might lead to an expanded war, and there may appear a situation threatening the peace and stability of the coastal states along the Persian Gulf and endangering the safety of navigation through the Hormuz Strait and in the Persian Gulf."

Ito reiterated Japan's demand that the two countries concerned, Iran and Iraq, stop fighting at an earliest date and solve their conflict through peaceful means. Any third country should not be involved in the conflict, he added.

He said Japan "remains firm in its non-committal stand toward the conflict, regards highly the efforts made by the Islamic states for a peaceful solution to the conflict and supports all the international efforts for such purposes. Our country will explore what she can do about it."

This is the second time for the Japanese government to express its anxiety over the Iran-Iraq conflict following acting Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's remarks on September 24. Japan has strongly requested the two sides to restrain themselves as over seventy percent of Japan's imported oil passes through the Hormuz Strait.

## BRIEFS

JAPANESE UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS--A delegation of presidents of Japanese national universities arrived in Nanjing on 7 October. Governor Hui Yuyu and Vice Governor Gong Weizhen of Jiangsu Province met with the Japanese visitors on 8 October. Gong Weizhen gave a banquet in honor of the Japanese guests on 9 October. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 80 OW]

## FOREIGN MINISTRY STRONGLY PROTESTS SRV INTRUSIONS

OW161232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 16 Oct 80

["China Protests Against Repeated Border Provocations by Vietnam"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry today lodged "a strong protest" with the Vietnamese Embassy here against the repeated armed provocations and intrusions into Chinese border areas by the Vietnamese side, since late last month.

The Foreign Ministry's note says: "In Yunnan Province, Vietnamese armed personnel repeatedly intruded into the border area of Maguan County, killing and wounding Chinese border inhabitants and frontier personnel on many occasions. On September 30, the Vietnamese authorities dispatched dozens of armed soldiers to intrude into this area once again, where they launched a surprise attack on the patrolling Chinese frontier guards and militiamen, killing three and wounding three. On October 1, when Chinese army men and people were celebrating the national day, the Vietnamese troops took advantage of this occasion and fiercely opened fire into the Luojiaping area of the Jinchang people's commune, killing or wounding a number of Chinese commune members. What is particularly serious is that on October 15, Vietnamese troops flagrantly launched an attack on the positions of Chinese frontier troops in the Luojiaping area of Maguan County. In face of such frenzied Vietnamese provocations, the Chinese frontier troops were forced to counterattack and give the intruders due punishment.

"In the Guangxi region, on October 2, Vietnamese troops fired more than 60 rounds of bullets into the Dongxing commune of Fangcheng County. On October 8, Vietnamese armed personnel intruded into the areas of Jiangping commune of Fangcheng County, killing a Chinese commune member and wounding a forest-keeper. On October 12, Vietnamese troops shelled the areas of the Pingmeng commune and Shuikou town of Napo County simultaneously, destroying a number of school buildings and private houses. On October 13, Vietnamese troops again fired intensively into the areas of the Dongxing commune of Fangcheng County, killing a Chinese commune member working in the fields."

The note emphasizes that these provocations and intrusions pose a grave threat to the security of China's border areas. "This cannot but arouse the intense indignation of the Chinese Government and people. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China hereby lodges a strong protest with the Vietnamese side on this matter. Should the Vietnamese authorities continue to ignore the protests and warnings from the Chinese side, and keep on violating China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and provoking incidents, it will be absolutely impossible for them to escape from the consequences arising therefrom."

It points out that "the Vietnamese authorities' repeated armed provocations and creation of tension along the Chinese border at a time when the 35th session of the UN General Assembly is going on are clearly designed to divert the attention of world public opinion, to resist the strong demand of the numerous UN member states and the people of the world for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and to cover up their acts of intensified aggression of Kampuchea and their threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. However, they will never succeed in their scheme."

## YUNNAN BORDER TROOPS REPEL VIETNAMESE INVADERS

OW151925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Yunnan Frontier, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese troops that had intruded into Luojiaping area of Jinchang commune, Maguan County in Yunnan Province, launched an attack today, damaging Chinese border villages and killing and wounding several Chinese soldiers and civilians. Driven beyond their forbearance, Chinese frontier troops fought back and annihilated the Vietnamese invaders.

Since late September, Vietnamese invaders have launched repeated attacks on the Luojiaping area, opening fire with guns and artillery.

During the last ten days of September, over 17 Chinese soldiers and civilians were killed and wounded by the Vietnamese. From October 1 to 5, the Vietnamese invaders again killed and wounded 6 Chinese soldiers and civilians and destroyed many houses and barns with Soviet-made rockets and artillery pieces. Peasants of 13 production teams in Luojiaping have been forced to leave their homes, and corn crop in the fields cannot be harvested.

## VODK HAILS UN ACTION ON KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION

OW151529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Radio Democratic Kampuchea today acclaimed the United Nations General Assembly confirmation of Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the UN a major victory of the Kampuchean people.

The radio added in an editorial that Vietnam and its master, the Soviet Union, suffered a defeat as a result of the resolute struggle of the justice-upholding countries against their scheme to have Kampuchea's seat taken by the puppet regime they installed.

The retaining of Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the UN, the editorial pointed out, is a question of principle in regard to safeguarding the UN Charter and norms governing international relations. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the legitimate government elected by the Kampuchean people, however, Vietnam has tried to subvert it by launching an aggression with hundreds of thousands of troops. Therefore, the acceptance by an overwhelming majority of the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea is also a victory for defending the UN Charter.

It said that Vietnam and the Soviet Union will never reconcile themselves to their defeat. They are bound to carry on more manoeuvres so as to legalize the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean people, the editorial continued to say, are convinced that during the discussion on the Kampuchean situation beginning today to October 17, justice-upholding countries will exert pressure on Vietnam to compel it to implement Resolution 22 of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly, withdraw all its aggressor troops from Kampuchea immediately and unconditionally and allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny free from any outside interference.

I. 16 Oct 80

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

**PRC DELEGATION IN THAILAND GIVES FAREWELL BANQUET**

OW160926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese friendship delegation, which had come to celebrate the opening of the Sino-Thai air service, gave a farewell banquet here tonight.

Speaking at the banquet, leader of the Chinese delegation Peng Deqing said that the industrious and intelligent Thai people had left a deep impression on the delegation in its five-day stay in this country. He heartily wished the Thai people new achievements in their economic and cultural development.

Thai Minister of Communications Amon Sirikaya said he believed that the friendship between the Thai and Chinese people and their friendly intercourse would grow.

The Chinese delegation visited some aeronautical facilities and places of historic interest. It called on chairman of the Thailand-China Friendship Association Chatichai Chunhawan, former Prime Ministers Kukrit Pramoj and Kriangsak Chomanan.

The delegation will return home after visiting Chiangmai in northern Thailand.



**NPC VICE CHAIRMAN TAN ZHENLIN MEETS INDIAN JOURNALIST**

OW160902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met this morning with G.G. Mirchandani, general manager and editor of the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. Vice-Chairman Tan Zhenlin had a friendly talk with the Indian journalist and answered his questions.

**INDIA REPORTEDLY ISOLATED ON AFGHAN, KAMPUCHEAN ISSUES**

OW101210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--India was isolated on the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues at the recently-concluded Commonwealth parliamentary conference in Lusaka, Zambia, disclosed former Indian Foreign Minister A.B. Vajpayee, according to INDIAN EXPRESS today. Vajpayee took part in the conference as a member of the Indian delegation. He said not one out of the 39 countries participating in the conference supported the Indian stand on the two issues. India's stand was attacked most by Singapore, Malaysia and other countries.

The Indian delegation reiterated Mrs Gandhi's stand on Afghanistan saying that the question could not be viewed in isolation. Many delegations pointed out that by underwriting the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, India was departing from its declared policy of non-alignment, Vajpayee added.

India also came under attack for its recognition of the pro-Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea. Other delegations pointed out that on the one hand India voiced opposition to the presence of foreign troops in other countries. But on the other, it had justified recognition of the Heng Samrin regime which was being propped up by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Vajpayee said.

**SRI LANKA GOVERNMENT DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY**

OW151513 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Colombo, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The Sri Lanka Government has decided to carry out the provisions of the Public Security Act and take necessary measures in accordance with the state of emergency provisions, declared a communique issued by the government after a cabinet meeting today. Heavily armed forces and police units are patrolling on the streets here to prevent any outbreak of anti-government violence.

The communique charged the opposition leader and former Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike for fomenting violence to prevent the ruling party from introducing a bill to expel her from the parliament and strip her of her civil rights for seven years. The bill was drafted in line with a report of a presidential special investigation commission which holds that Mrs Bandaranaike is guilty of abuse of power during her rule. Speaking at a press conference yesterday, Mrs Bandaranaike said that the aim of the ruling United National Party to deprive her of her civil rights was to liquidate its political opponents. She also said that she became a parliament member through election, so the government had no power to expel her. She had appealed to the Supreme Court expressing her disagreement with the report of the presidential special investigation commission. She said that the matter should not be debated in the parliament before a judgment was passed by the Supreme Court.

The Sri Lanka Freedom Party held mass rallies in the past few days, supporting Mrs Bandaranaike and opposing the government's attempt to strip her of her civil rights.

## FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BEIJING CONTINUES

## Interview on Relations

OW151850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--"In deepening their dialogue and cooperation, I am sure that France and China will serve the causes of peace and of progress in the world. It is in this spirit that I am glad to go to your great country," French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing stated in a written interview today with XINHUA and GUANGMING RIBAO correspondents here on the eve of his departure for an official visit to China.

Speaking about his hopes for this visit, Giscard d'Estaing said, "My visit to China is first of all an expression of a will, an affirmation of the role in world affairs that should be played by countries such as ours who are concerned with their own independence, respect the independence of other countries, and possess experiences, resources and human and cultural riches."

He said, "A strong China and a France, together with her European partners, contributing to the return to Europe of a position in conformity with her tradition and vocation, constitute a factor of equilibrium, peace and progress for the world."

After speaking about the development of friendly relations between the two countries in various fields, the French president said, "France greets China for the fact that China has recovered the position which she deserves in the international community. She is an essential partner with whom France hopes to pursue and develop more close and intimate relations."

Answering a question about the French Government's position regarding the present international situation, Giscard d'Estaing said, "The French Government has strong concern about the recent developments in the international situation."

Speaking about the four crises in Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Near East and southern Africa, the president said, "All of them menace the fundamental principles of national independence and the rights of peoples to self-determination, on which France builds her foreign policy. All of them are characterised by an attempt to make force prevail over right."

He pointed out that "it is to these four crises that we must give priority solutions through negotiations for attaining three inseparable objectives: independence, security and peace."

Speaking of the role of China in the multi-polar world, he said, "China naturally constitutes one of these poles. The growing importance of her presence in the international scene is, as we believe, a factor for equilibrium and peace."

He went on, "The European Community should become another pole in the world. One of the great ambitions of France is to give back to Europe the important role it had up until the Second World War."

He said the world "should give, during the next 20 years, attention to the problems of development." France is sure that "China may play an important role in the search for solutions, both by her own choices and by the influence she may have in important international discussions."

Speaking about the construction of Europe Giscard d'Estaing said, "The construction of Europe is one of the main points of French foreign policy, others being the maintenance of her independence and, more importantly, the search for international solidarity."

He continued to say that the European Community has scored many successes since its establishment: a tariff union, the adoption of a common agricultural policy and the development of common policies in such other major sectors as energy, transport and fishing, in addition to the creation of the European monetary system. The president pointed out that the community has been enlarged, with member countries increasing from six to nine; it has signed agreements with a large number of countries including China; it has established links and exemplary cooperative systems with 58 developing countries in Africa, in the Caribbean and the Pacific region; political cooperation among European countries has also been strengthened, making it possible for the nine Community countries to take a common position in the recent principal crises of the world.

Giscard d'Estaing said that the community has met with difficulties, and, with the expansion of the community, "there will be greater differences between the 10 or 12 European states of tomorrow as compared with the original six member states." However, he continued, "these internal problems should cause no neglect of the fundamental point, that is, politically there exists a strong Europe which has been affirmed on the international scene." He stressed that "a strong Europe is a fundamental element of stability and equilibrium in the world. France will continue to work in this direction."

Speaking about the European-Arab-African trilogue proposed by France, Giscard d'Estaing said that this has dual objectives: "To ensure better security conditions for all sides, especially through economic development" and "to contribute to a better equilibrium in a world which has been excessively subjected to the contention and confrontation risks between the superpowers" through cooperation among the three areas.

The French president said that the idea of a trilogue is making progress. "In fact, we think that in this complex, 'multi-polar' world in which we live, it is necessary to adopt different forms, worldwide, regional and intra-regional, to improve the conditions and content of international cooperation," the president said, adding that "for us, regional cooperation constitutes an aspect of a new international economic order."

#### Zhao Ziyang, Welcoming Ceremony

OW151219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing, was officially welcomed to China this afternoon at a ceremony in front of the Great Hall of the People, in the centre of Beijing. The national flags of France and China were flown over the plaza where the ceremony was held. President Giscard d'Estaing and his party will stay in China for seven days as guests of the Chinese Government.

Today, when the President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing arrived at the Great Hall from the state guesthouse, Premier Zhao Ziyang stepped forward and shook hands and exchanged greetings with them. Then, accompanied by the Chinese premier, President Giscard d'Estaing reviewed a guard of honor of ground, naval and air force personnel of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the welcoming ceremony were vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (N.P.C.), Ulanhu; Vice-Premier Gu Mu; Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and his wife; Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang; Minister of Culture Huang Zhen and his wife; Deputy Secretary-General of the N.P.C. Standing Committee Zeng Tao; Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yang Yong; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua and his wife; Vice-Minister of Justice Xie Bangzhi; and Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang.



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Also present were official members of President Giscard d'Estaing's party and Claude Chayet, the French ambassador to China, and Mme Chayet.

Kang Keqing, Madame Giscard

OW151241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, met and had a friendly conversation with Mme Giscard d'Estaing, wife of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Mme Francois-Poncet, wife of French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet, was present on the occasion.

Also present were Huang Ganying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and He Liliang, wife of Vice-Premier Huang Hua.

Talks With Zhao

OW151328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing held their first round of talks here this evening.

Premier Zhao Ziyang briefed the French president about the political and economic reforms which are taking place in China, and the two leaders exchanged views on the current international situation.

They agreed that the world situation over the past year has deteriorated more seriously than expected.

President Giscard d'Estaing expressed his belief that a powerful China and a powerful Europe will contribute to international stability and to world peace.

Zhao Ziyang paid tribute to France and to other West European countries which have played an independent and positive role in international affairs. He stressed that all countries should strengthen their solidarity in order to safeguard world peace and oppose expansion and aggression.

Taking part in the talks on the French side were Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet and French Ambassador to China Claude Chayet.

The Chinese side taking part in the talks were Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Kehua and Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang.

Zhao-Hosted Banquet

OW151913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here tonight in honor of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Madame Giscard d'Estaing and other distinguished French guests accompanying the president on the visit.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Giscard D'Estaing spoke at the banquet.

On friendly relations between China and France, Zhao Ziyang noted: "Under the new historical conditions of today the common cause of safeguarding national independence and world peace has provided us with more common language." He pointed out that China-France relations hold broad prospects in all fields.



In his speech, President Giscard d'Estaing said, "France and China have become important international partners, as France has set forth an independent policy backed by its defence efforts and as China is on its way to becoming a great modern power." France and China follow their specific path and bring to international affairs the values of respect, solidarity, justice, as well as a desire for peace, he said.

Present at the banquet were Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Fang Yi, Gu Mu and Huang Hua, vice-premiers of the State Council; Liu Lantao, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; Qian Min and Zhang Zhen, ministers of the fourth and fifth ministries of machine-building; and leading members of other government departments, the All-China Women's Federation, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Beijing Municipal People's Government; Yao Guang, Chinese Ambassador to France; as well as well-known public figures who had studied in France in their early years, and writers and artists in the Chinese capital.

Also present at the banquet were French Ambassador to China Claude Chayet and Madame Chayet.

#### Zhao Banquet Speech

OW151657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang said today that China pays tribute to France for its positions concerning the safeguard of national independence, the construction of Europe and the quest for a just settlement of the Middle East issue. He was speaking at a banquet in honor of Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France.

"Under the new historical conditions of today," he said, "the common cause of safeguarding national independence and world peace has provided us with more common language." He pointed out that China-France relations hold broad prospects in all fields.

In his speech, Zhao Ziyang warmly welcomed President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing and the other distinguished French guests to China on behalf of the Chinese Government and people and of Chairman Hua Guofeng, Chairman Ye Jianying and Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

He recalled that on October 15 last year Chairman Hua Guofeng was accorded a warm and hospitable reception in Paris by President Giscard d'Estaing, and by the French Government and people.

Speaking of the mutual influence of the Chinese and French people throughout history and their common cause of today, the premier said: "It is on this sound basis that political consultations between our two countries have increased, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges rapidly expanded and economic and trade relations continuously developed. Today, along the coast of the Bohai Sea and at the foot of the Himalayas, we can see scientists and technicians of the two countries working diligently in friendly cooperation."

He said: "We pay tribute to France for its efforts to safeguard national independence, strengthen its defense capabilities and promote the construction of Europe. We appreciate favourably the aspiration and the position of France and the European Community for seeking a just and all-round settlement of the Middle East issue. The French Government is intent on developing and strengthening its relations and its cooperation with the Third World countries on the basis of equality and it favours the reform of the existing international economic order. We think that this stand is wise and farsighted."

The Chinese premier pointed out that "while exerting our efforts to build our country into a modern and highly democratic and civilized socialist state, the Chinese people must also follow international developments."

He said that since the beginning of the 1980s world peace and security have been faced with a severe challenge. "The European countries are increasingly threatened by military action. Two sovereign states in Asia--Afghanistan and Kampuchea--have been brazenly occupied by foreign armed forces. Since world peace is an organic whole, the developments in various regions are closely related. The hegemonists have directly dispatched troops to Afghanistan and supported the invasion of Kampuchea. That is an important part of their global strategy of expansion."

"In order to safeguard world peace, all countries and peoples upholding justice should strengthen their solidarity and take effective measures, according to their specific conditions, to contain and struggle against aggression and expansion. The Chinese Government and people will firmly pursue peaceful foreign policies and strive to oppose hegemonism and to safeguard world peace.

"As to the military conflict between Iran and Iraq--both of whom are friends of China--we sincerely hope that these two countries will solve their dispute through peaceful negotiations. This not only conforms to the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples but also to the desire of the peoples of the whole world."

In conclusion, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the current visit of President Giscard d'Estaing is an important event in the history of Sino-French relations, and he wished President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing a successful visit.

#### Giscard Speech at Banquet

OWL60608 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1744 GMT 15 Oct 80

["Excerpts" of Giscard d'Estaing's speech at the welcoming banquet given by Zhao Ziyang in Beijing on 15 October]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Speaking at a banquet given in his honor by Premier Zhao Ziyang tonight, French President Giscard d'Estaing said a strong Europe and a strong China will promote world peace. He added that defending a just peace resulting from a multipolar world will help avoid a clash between the superpowers.

Analyzing the reasons for the many things in common between France and China, President Giscard d'Estaing pointed out in his speech: Both countries treasure their own independence the most and this yields the same results. The results are that both remain masters of their own destiny and take necessary measures to make the voice of independence heard by the world. Furthermore, both countries respect the sovereignty and choice of other countries and other peoples. This respect is founded on a solemn foundation of recognizing the equality among all countries and peoples.

He said: Our objective is to ensure that all states, working in unity by their own choice, can contribute their strength to peace and development free from foreign intervention.

Giscard d'Estaing pointed out: A strong China, a country which helps other countries and peoples struggling for genuine independence and progress, is conducive to peace, and peace is conducive to a better world balance.

Speaking of the tense situation threatening world peace, the French president said: In order to solve the Middle East issue, it is necessary to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967 in order to allow the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights, including self-determination. It is also necessary to satisfy the security needs of Israel by recognizing its boundaries.

Referring to the Iran-Iraq conflict, he said our duty is to refrain from doing anything to aggravate the danger and particularly not to affect free navigation in the Persian Gulf. He appealed to the parties concerned, the UN Security Council and the Islamic countries to contribute to a just political solution.

Giscard d'Estaing advocated a political solution to revive a free, independent and neutral Kampuchea and to enable the Kampuchean people to be masters of their own destiny again. He pointed out: France holds that the present situation in Afghanistan is unacceptable. Foreign intervention in that region should be ended. Afghanistan should be restored to its traditional historical position as a genuine nonaligned country.

The French president also emphasized disarmament and cooperation with nonaligned countries.

He expressed France's support for China's modernization policy and said: I believe the present cooperation can be extended in a mutually beneficial manner to numerous fields of our respective activities, including the fields of economy, science, culture, art and technology.

#### Tiananmen Square Wreath-Laying

OW160748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France, placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning.

Accompanied by Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Kehua, President Giscard d'Estaing walked slowly up the stairs amid strains of solemn music, laid the wreath and observed a silence before the monument. The wreath made of red roses with a tricolor ribbon had been brought from France specially for the occasion.

Then, the French president made a round of the monument to view the bas-reliefs carved on the base of the monument which depict the revolutionary struggles of the Chinese people in the past century and more.

The official members of President Giscard d'Estaing's party attended the ceremony.

#### Meeting With Hua

OW160832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, had a cordial conversation today with the president of France, Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

According to informed sources, the two leaders reviewed the trend of the world situation, which had further deteriorated since they last talked during Hua Guofeng's visit to France in October 1979. They exchanged views on developments in Europe, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Kampuchea and on the Iraq-Iran conflict.

Present at the meeting were Jean Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs, and Claude Chayet, French ambassador to China. Also present were Huang Hua, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yao Guang, Chinese ambassador to France.

Later, Hua Guofeng gave a luncheon in honor of President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing and other distinguished French guests.



At a separate meeting, Vice-Premier Gu Mu and Jean-Francois Deniau, minister delegate in the office of the prime minister, in charge of administrative reforms, discussed the expansion of bilateral economic and trade relations.

#### BEIJING MUNICIPAL GOOD-WILL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS

OW160120 Beijing XINHUA in English 0109 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--A Beijing municipal goodwill delegation led by Mayor Lin Hujia arrived here today for a friendly visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris, and Kang Xiao, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in France.

Mayor Chirac received the delegation at Hotel de Ville this afternoon. In their conversation, Jacques Chirac stressed "the excellent relations existing between France and China". Lin Hujia said that those relations provided a solid foundation for the exchanges between the two capitals, which will further strengthen Sino-French friendship. Chirac hosted a dinner in honour of the delegation, in the evening.

During its one-week stay in Paris, the delegation will visit establishments of the municipal administration and palaces in Versailles and Fontainebleau. Earlier, the delegation had a week-long visit in Belgrade.

#### 'MILITARY SOURCES' CITED ON UK AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE

OW152000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] London, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--A military exercise began in Britain today to test the country's air defence system, the British Defence Ministry announced here. The military exercise, scheduled to last two days, involves 200 aircraft from Britain, the United States, West Germany, France, Canada, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Military sources said today that a similar exercise held last April demonstrated that the Royal Air Force was suffering from a serious shortage of interceptor aircraft and combat pilots. The present exercise will evaluate secret new defence tactics based on electronic jamming, the sources added. The two-day military exercise took place after a number of military manoeuvres conducted by NATO on the continent as well as in Britain. The aim is to test Britain and its allies' defence capability against potential aggression.

Earlier this year, Britain's Air Vice-Marshal Paddy Hine revealed that the Soviet Union now deploys 400 long-range bombers in Eastern Europe and Western Russia which could reach vital targets in Britain and Soviet reconnaissance planes frequently violate Britain's air. Last month, the British Government announced a 100-million-pound scheme to modernize its air defence against attack by enemy fighters and bombers.

#### EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS CHAIRMAN OF BRITISH COUNCIL

OW141631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Education Jiang Nanxiang met here today with Chairman of the British Council Sir Charles Troughton and Mrs Troughton. Later, the British guests were honored at a banquet given by Jiang Nanxiang. The British ambassador to China, Mr P. Cradock, and Mrs Cradock were present at the banquet.

Sir Charles Troughton and his party arrived in Beijing yesterday on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Education.



CCP'S PENG CHONG MEETS LCY'S DORONJSKI; DELEGATION DEPARTS

OW151948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1920 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Stevan Doronjski, president of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), received and had a cordial and friendly talk here today with all members of the Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Peng Chong, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

Doronjski stressed that the cooperation between the two parties and two countries was abundant in content. This cooperation has been gratifying so far and we are now in a position to further promote it.

He maintained that the current international situation is disturbing and worrying as a whole. The hot-bed of some old crises has not disappeared while new conflicts have emerged.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Stane Dolanc and Dobroslav Culafic, members of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

The Chinese party delegation headed by Peng Chong and the LCY delegation led by Stane Dolanc had another round of talks today. The two sides exchanged views on the international situation, the international communist movement and further cooperation between the two parties and two countries. They had a consensus of viewpoints on all issues touched upon during the talks.

This morning, Miran Potrc, president of the Council of the Confederation of the Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, briefed the Chinese guests on the organization, working principles and present tasks of the Yugoslav trade unions.

On October 8, Stane Dolanc had talks with the Chinese delegation. On the same day, the Chinese guests laid a bouquet at the tomb of the late President Tito.

During its stay, the Chinese party delegation also visited a number of agro-industrial enterprises and facilities for tourists in Croatia, Bosnia and Hercegovina, and had extensive conversations and contacts with the party leaders of these socialist republics and leaders of the party organization at the grass-root level.

The Chinese party delegation left here for home this evening.

BELJING MUNICIPAL DELEGATION LEAVES BELGRADE FOR PARIS

OW151357 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Beijing municipal delegation led by Lin Hujia, mayor of Beijing, left here for Paris today after a week-long friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

During its stay in the country, the delegation also visited Zagreb, capital of the Croatia Republic, coastal city Rijeka and Kumrovec, former residence of President Tito.

**EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER WATCHES U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE**

OW151719 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Egyptian Minister of Defence and military production Lt General Ahmad Badawi yesterday witnessed a practical demonstration by the U.S. Naval Forces from the deck of the U.S. aircraft carrier John Kennedy, according to AL-AKHBAR today.

The carrier is currently visiting Alexandria harbour together with two other warships from the U.S. Sixth Fleet. Coastal guns were fired and squadrons of U.S. fighters flew in assault formation or simulated counter attacks on fixed and moving targets.

**JORDANIAN AIRLINE ASKS TRAVEL AGENCIES TO BOYCOTT TWA**

OW160226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Alia, the royal Jordanian airline, has requested all Jordanian tourist and travel agencies to boycott the American airline Trans-World Airlines (TWA) as of this week for its decision to operate a direct line between Cairo and Tel Aviv, according to a report of the JORDAN TIMES today. The report said Alia had received a note from the Arab Boycott Office requesting that it should stop dealing technically and commercially with TWA. The TWA decision was considered as a violation of the Arab Boycott Office's regulations, the note said.

**PRC DELEGATION ATTENDS AFRICAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS**

OW160242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Mogadishu, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Third Congress of the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) opened here this afternoon.

Addressing the opening ceremony, Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre pointed out that it was the African workers who played the leading role in the first stage of the struggle to free Africa. Uniting with the rest of the Africans they succeeded in achieving political independence and social freedom. He expressed the hope that the trade unions will play the same important role they used to play before.

The president went on to say: "African unity and especially trade union unity is required to fight not only all forms of old colonial domination which still has its remnants in some parts of Africa but also all new forms of domination and imperialist manipulation." Representatives of the OAU and the Arab League and the OATUU general secretary also spoke at the opening meeting.

The Chinese delegation led by Jin Zhifu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, was present as observers.

**ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE DENIES OPPOSING DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH USSR**

OW151359 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Salisbury, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Robert Mugabe yesterday dismissed suggestions that his government was opposed to establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

The Kremlin was free to open an embassy here, he said. "We have told them everything--that they are free to establish an embassy here and the initiative is entirely their own," Mugabe told a news conference at Salisbury airport after a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said this when asked if Moscow had been snubbed in its efforts to establish diplomatic ties with Salisbury as claimed by certain politicians.

"It's up to the Soviet Union to send people here to discuss the formation (of our relationship)," Mugabe said, adding that "as and when they would want to do so, they will find us extremely responsible and we have sent word to that effect to them."

#### ZIMBABWE'S NKOMO PRAISES SOVIET AID TO ZAPU

OW131852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Salisbury, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Zimbabwean Home Affairs Minister and leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) Joshua Nkomo delivered a speech yesterday praising Soviet aid to ZAPU, according to Western news agencies. He gave the praises as Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was visiting some foreign countries.

Addressing 1,200 ZAPU officers and soldiers in Chitungwiza, nine miles away from Salisbury, Nkomo said that many of his guerrilla fighters "were trained in the Soviet Union." He announced that some Soviet-trained ZAPU MiG-23 and MiG-25 pilots would return to Zimbabwe in about two months.

Western news agencies held that Nkomo's speech was directed against Mugabe's foreign policies. Since Zimbabwe [gained its] independence last April, Mugabe has repeatedly declared his pursuance of the policies of non-alignment and neutrality. There are now embassies of many countries in Salisbury. But the Soviet Union has no official organization there.

The Mugabe-led Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and Nkomo-led ZAPU are two national organizations in Zimbabwe. Recently, the two sections have been locked in bloody conflicts in Chitungwiza, Sinoia and other cities. Mugabe has repeatedly appealed the two sides to bring an end to the conflicts, and held talks with Nkomo on this issue.

#### BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION IN EGYPT--Cairo, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--A Chinese youth delegation headed by Liu Weiming, vice-chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, left here for home today after a 2-week friendly visit to Egypt. Egyptian Deputy Premier Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received and had a friendly conversation with all the members of the delegation on October 5. During its visit here, the Chinese youth delegation made extensive contacts and exchanged experience on youth work with the leading members of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Youth and Sports on whose invitation the Chinese youth delegation had paid the visit. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 12 Oct 80 OW]

WOMEN'S DELEGATION IN TANZANIA--Dar es Salaam, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese women's delegation led by Shi Jian, adviser to the All-China Women's Federation, left here for Maputo, Mozambique, this afternoon after an 11-day visit to Tanzania. Since its arrival here on September 30, the delegation toured Dar es Salaam, Dodoma and Zanzibar and visited some factories, villages and women-run shops and nurseries. During their stay here, the Chinese guests were received by Maria Nyerere, wife of President Julius Nyerere. They exchanged views with national Chairman Sofia Kawawa and Secretary General Dr Musimu Hassan of the Women's Union of Tanzania, the host organization, on work among women and further cooperation between the two organisations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 12 Oct 80 OW]



## CHILEAN DELEGATION INTERESTED IN BUYING OIL

PY160102 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Javier Illanes, general director of the Foreign Ministry, who is part of a Chilean delegation visiting the PRC, stated that Chile is interested in buying petroleum from the PRC. The delegation is visiting the PRC with the objective of discussing the possibilities of increasing trade exchanges with that country.

Illanes pointed out that in the past 3 years the trade volume has increased by 200 percent and that at present it amounts to \$120 million. He also stated that they have analyzed the way to balance this exchange which currently favors Chile.

Illanes pointed out that the purchasing of fishing boats and small electric power plants which could be used on Chilean (?farms) and minor rivers with hydroelectric potential were the main subjects discussed during the meetings.

Illanes added that Chile is interested in PRC petroleum, but at the time being it is unavailable.

## CHILEAN PHOTO, HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION OPENS IN BEIJING

OW151635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--A Chilean photo and art handicrafts exhibition opened here today at the Beijing Art Gallery. This is the first of its kind ever held in China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries 10 years ago.

The exhibition is sponsored by the China Exhibition Corporation. On display are 50 photos showing industry, agriculture, natural scenery and places of historical interest, as well as the life of the Chilean people. One hundred and thirtyone traditional art handicraft articles are also shown.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, both Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Erfu and Chilean Ambassador to China Mr Sergio Huidobro Justiniano joined in stating that the exhibition would contribute to the promoting of mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and Chile.

The visiting Chilean Minister of Agriculture Alfonso Marquez de la Plata, leader of a Chilean trade delegation Javier Illanes who is here to attend the third meeting of the Sino-Chilean trade mixed committee, as well as leading members from Chinese photographic and art handicraft circles were present at the opening ceremony and watched the exhibition. The exhibition is due to move to Shanghai City after a two-week show in Beijing.

## VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS COLOMBIAN DELEGATION

OW151631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this evening with a delegation of the Colombian SPECTATOR led by editor Luis Gabriel Cano. Yao Yilin answered their questions about joint ventures with foreign countries.



## MAINLAND, TAIWAN WRITERS MEET AT U.S. UNIVERSITY

OW120511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Yu Zhiheng: "Literary Gathering at a Faraway Place-- On a 'China Weekend' Get-Together at the University of Iowa in the United States"]

[Excerpts] United Nations, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--The golden sunlight in early autumn illuminated the green weeping willow and apple trees with fruit hanging heavy on them. Located on the banks of the pretty Iowa River in the United States, the University of Iowa seemed very quiet. Chinese writers from Beijing, Taiwan, Hong Kong and various parts of the United States held a rich and colorful "China weekend" gathering on the campus of this university in mid-September.

On the afternoon of 13 September, a hall of the philosophy department's building on the campus resounded with poetry recitals by poets from both sides of the Taiwan Strait. The poems recited were works by Beijing's noted poet Ai Qing; Taiwan's native poet Wu Sheng; Yuan Kejia, a Chinese scholar who has been pursuing advanced studies in the United States; and Chinese nationals residing in this country, including Zhou Cezong, Zheng Chouyu, Qin Song, Lan Ling and Li Li. Professor Xu Jieyu from Washington State University recited poems by the late Professor Wen Yiduo.

The "China weekend" gathering was sponsored by the University of Iowa's literary organization "International Writing Program" chaired by Nie Hualing, an American writer of Chinese descent.

Ai Qing, 70, recited one of his early works, "A Transparent Night". His other works--"Snow Falls on Chinese Soil," "Reefs," and "The Sun,"--were recited by others. Taiwan's native poet Wu Sheng recited his poems "Rainy Season" and "Read in Early Morning" in his countryside accent.

The poems recited stand for people's toil, tears, love and hatred, sorrow and joy, despair and hope and separation and reunion. Their expressions made writers from both sides of the Taiwan Strait know and understand each other and establish a friendship between them which cannot be separated by a strip of water.

Ai Qing briefed the participants in the panel discussion meeting held the next day on poetry writing in new China. On the mission of poets, he said: "Poets should tell what is true and stand for the truth."

Writers spoke one after another at a 15 September meeting on a discussion of novels. Wang Meng [3769 5536], a novelist from Beijing, gave an introductory account of creative novel writing on the mainland of the motherland. The first to speak at the meeting, his topic was entitled: "Let Life Become Still Better."

Dozens of Chinese students studying in the United States and 35 writers from 25 countries attended the "China weekend" gathering. They pointed out that the meeting was successful, that creative writing of novels and poetry was discussed in earnest and that the participants exchanged views on literature of the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, furthered mutual understanding between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and promoted friendship and unity between poets and writers from both sides.

TRIAL OF 'GANG OF FOUR' LEADERS TO BEGIN SOON

OW151434 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, 15 Oct (AFP)--The trial of the disgraced "gang of four" radical leaders led by Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing is to open in a few days time and end some time next month. Chinese sources said here today that the trial before a special court of altogether 10 Cultural Revolution figures should "in principle" begin before the end of this month and last only for "a relatively short time".

BEIJING DENOUNCES SEEKING OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

OW151051 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "There Must Never Be Any 'Special Citizens'"]

[Excerpts] Among our government functionaries, a handful has been seeking special privileges. These so-called special privileges are in fact specific political and economic privileges that are above laws and regulations. This state of affairs has long been strongly opposed by the broad masses of cadres and people.

Speaking at the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Hua Guofeng emphatically pointed out: "There must never be any 'special citizens' who can violate laws and discipline with impunity." This reflects the opinion and aspiration of the masses of people. Why should the cadres of our Communist Party oppose seeking special privileges instead of enjoying the special privileges themselves? Fundamentally speaking, seeking special privileges runs counter to our communist party's very nature as well as to our country's socialist system.

Owing to the repeated injunctions by the party Central Committee, in recent years we have gradually made some achievements in overcoming the practice of seeking special privileges as compared with in the past. However, we have still not yet succeeded in putting an end to this unhealthy trend. We can still encounter a handful of "special citizens." Contrary to regulations, some of these "special citizens" have used their authority to seek special treatment in acquiring the basic necessities of life; others have resorted to every possible means to seek preferential treatment for their family members and relatives in regard to such matters as enrollment in schools and colleges, promotions, employment and going abroad; and still others have not only disregarded law and discipline themselves, but have gone so far as to connive and shield their own children, thus violating law and discipline and crudely interfering with the work of the public security and judicial departments in a vain attempt to use their authority and influence to tailor the law to suit their own selfish ends. However, in some localities and units there are still a handful of small local despots who cannot be touched because although not occupying high positions, they wield considerable power. Turning a deaf ear to repeating warnings, they have ceaselessly continued to commit evil. Their activities have become outrageous.

By seeking special privileges, these "special citizens" have damaged the party's prestige, endangered the socialist democracy system, reduced the people's enthusiasm and jeopardized the development of socialist construction. Therefore, the masses of cadres and people have every reason to talk about and criticize the practice of seeking special privileges.

Following our nationwide liberation we have smashed the old state organs to pieces and carried out a series of major reforms. But we did not eliminate the remaining influence of feudalism left behind from old China in a systematic way. As a result, this remaining influence still exists in many of our systems. We know that there are still a handful of seekers of special privileges who try to gain political and economic benefits not permitted by laws and regulations. This is a symptom of the remaining influence of feudalism. Since seeking special privileges is deeply rooted, we have no choice but to wage a long-term and serious struggle against this practice.

On the one hand, it is necessary to strengthen ideological education among our cadres and make special efforts to eliminate the remaining feudalism ideas. Our cadres, the senior cadres in particular, must take the lead in observing discipline and law and wage a resolute struggle against such unhealthy trends as the violation of law and discipline, tailoring the law to suit one's selfish ends and shielding one another in committing wrongdoings. On the other hand, it is even more important for us to reform and perfect the various systems for the protection of the people's democratic rights so as to insure that "all are equal before the law," that all party members are equal before the party constitution and party discipline, and that the masses of people and party members can effectively supervise the cadres. In short, only by democratizing and legalizing our political system can we solve the problem of seeking special privileges once and for all.

The Chinese communists, who once led the Chinese masses to overthrow the three big mountains of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, will surely be able to eliminate the practice of seeking special privileges. "Special citizens" should never be permitted in our socialist China.

#### Commerce Minister's 'Privileges' Exposed

OW160818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0808 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Chen Aiwu, a young cook in a well-known Beijing restaurant, exposed the behavior of Wang Lei, minister of commerce who feasted at the restaurant, enjoying extravagant meals for the price of the day's "special", reported CHINA YOUTH NEWS today.

Chen Aiwu, a national model worker, was furious at the minister's "privileges" and decided to do something. But he got little encouragement from the different levels of leadership that he had approached. They said that people like minister Wang Lei were too high and too powerful to criticize. But Chen Aiwu was convinced that unprincipled action should be corrected in the party and ministers ought to set an example in observing party discipline. Last July, he decided to write a letter to the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China about what had happened at the Feng Ze Yuan restaurant where he works.

The letter received the attention of the party Central Committee. The Discipline Inspection Commission decided to deal seriously with the minister's case. At the same time it praised Chen Aiwu's courage in fighting corruption. The Central Committee of the Communist Youth League strongly supported Chen Aiwu. CHINA YOUTH NEWS not only front-paged his story but also carried an editorial.

It said that bureaucracy must be fought and reforms made in all fields. To achieve this courage in upholding the truth was needed. It said every young person and Youth League member who loves socialism ought to supervise the behavior of government officials. It said it is time that good party discipline was revived.

#### CARTOON EXHIBIT TARGETS BUREAUCRATS, CORRUPTION

OW151232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Bureaucratism, corruption and privilege-seeking officials are the targets of many of the 200 cartoons which went on display at an exhibition in Beihai Park, Beijing, today. The cartoons are the work of 70 artists, including famous newspaper and magazine cartoonists.



Li Bingsheng, well-known Beijing cartoonist who was labelled a "rightist" in 1957, said the exhibition is a result of the "hundred flowers" policy which encourages the expression of different artistic and philosophical attitudes. Some of the most pointed cartoons are aimed at officialdom and also illustrate the freer political climate of modern China.

Hua Junwu's picture of a peasant saying goodbye to the monk from the classic "pilgrimage to the west" is a metaphor indicating that the peasants are shaking off the ultra-left line of the "Cultural Revolution" of 1966-76 and embarking on the road to prosperity.

A cartoon showing a cock crowing "the dawn comes just the same if I crow or not" is aimed at self-important officials; a fish rising to a hookless and baitless line attacks shop assistants who do not care if customers buy or not; and Fang Cheng's ancient official puzzling over a book on democracy satirizes people who cling to the feudal concept that "only one man has the say." Other subjects treated with the same incisive style are hegemonism, environmental pollution and the erosion of moral standards.

Li Bingsheng, who presided at the opening of the exhibition, is a member of the council of the Beijing branch of the Chinese Fine Arts Association. He contributed five cartoons ranging from the activities of Kang Sheng, known as the "brain" behind the "gang of four," to street litter. Li Bingsheng said today that cartoons are daggers to the enemies of society and mirrors for the people. "Those who buy tickets to see the exhibition may find themselves reflected in that mirror," he said.

#### VICE PREMIER CHEN MUHUA SPEAKS ON FAMILY PLANNING

OW151145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1440 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--At the national forum of directors of family planning offices, Vice Premier Chen Muhua of the State Council stressed that in developing family planning work it is essential to give top priority to ideological education.

She said: A propaganda campaign must be carried out extensively and in a deepgoing manner this winter and next spring throughout the country to popularize the open letter issued by the CCP Central Committee and the directive of the State Council on Family Planning so that the appeal that one couple have only one child will be known to every household and every person.

After pointing out the tremendous achievements in family planning work during the past decade, Chen Muhua said: We must strive to limit China's population to a maximum of 1.2 billion by the end of this century. This is an arduous task. However, there are many benefits for us if we carry out the family planning work at present. Our leading cadres at all levels have understood that population growth must coincide with the growth of material production. They have truly begun to pay attention to both production and population control and incorporate population planning into the economic plan. All party and government departments concerned, including women's federations, trade unions, CYL organizations, medical departments and family planning work departments, are working in close coordination with each other and actively mobilizing the masses to implement family planning seriously. As a result, more and more people are supporting the government's appeal and gradually fostering a common belief that birth control is a glorious thing. The active publicity given to the population theories and family planning by the academic circle and the mass media has caused a good ideological mobilization. In particular, the open letter issued recently by the party Central Committee to all communists and CYL members has become a powerful ideological instrument in our family planning work. The Central Committee's appeal to the several ten million CCP and CYL members that they play an exemplary vanguard role and take the lead in having one child in each family has given us further confidence in accomplishing the planned task.

Chen Muhua said: In order to achieve the goal of controlling population growth, it is necessary to help all people in the country understand the significance of this work. Efforts must be made to vigorously popularize knowledge on eugenics, birth control, maternal and child hygiene, and modern methods of child delivery. We are prepared to spend several years in carrying out intensive propaganda and education in this regard.

Chen Muhua called on the cadres in charge of family planning to work to strive to improve their working style and method and become close friends of the masses.

She said: Family planning is truly an important matter that concerns the transformation of social customs and traditions. It is a task of a mass nature that involves every household and every person. Therefore it is necessary to emphasize ideological education and to follow the mass line. We must bring the party's glorious tradition of maintaining close ties with the masses into full play, carry out mass work meticulously and in a deepgoing manner, concern ourselves with the weal and woe of the masses and the health of women and children, and help them overcome some of their actual problems. By doing so, we will help the masses understand the significance of family planning work even better, win their support and make this work strike deep roots among the masses.

She also said: We should seek truth from facts, proceed from reality, work in a down-to-earth way and act according to objective law. Reforms are presently being conducted on all fronts, and people have raised many new questions concerning family planning in connection with their everyday life. We should timely study the new situation and explore ways for solving new questions.

Today the national forum of directors of family planning offices in Beijing ended after 1 week in session. The participants of the forum conscientiously studied the open letter issued by the CCP Central Committee on controlling population growth, discussed a number of specific issues with regard to family planning policy, and decided to put forward proposals to the central authorities.

Wang Shoudao and Qian Xinzong, deputy directors of the birth planning leading group of the State Council, and responsible persons of the State Agricultural Commission, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, the National Women's Federation, and others attended the forum and made speeches. Also attending the forum was Cui Yueli, vice minister of public health. The forum was presided over by Li Xiuzhen, deputy director of the Birth Planning Leading Group of the State Council.

#### HU YAOBANG WELCOMES LI XIANNIAN, CCP DELEGATION HOME

OWL60918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--The delegation of the Communist Party of China led by Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the party Central Committee, returned here from Pyongyang by special plane this morning after attending the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and celebrations for the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean party. The delegation was met at the airport by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Also present was the Korean charge d'affaires ad interim, Pai Yong-chai.

#### WIFE OF DEFECTING NEWSMAN WILL BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE

OWL51501 Hong Kong AFP in English 1422 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (AFP)--The wife of the Chinese journalist who has just asked for political asylum in Austria would be able to join her husband if she wanted to, Chinese sources said here today. But the source said that the wife of NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY journalist Hua Xiqi who refused to return to Beijing in July had shown "indignation" when she learnt of her husband's action.

Mr Hua has a wife and two children in the Chinese capital. Chinese sources also affirmed that Mr Hua, a young man "had certainly not acted for political reasons but probably for personal ones". "According to the policy in our country his wife would not be prevented from going to join him if she decided to do so", the same source added. The NCNA Vienna correspondent should have returned to China in July.

#### MINORITY NATIONALITY GROUPS LEAVE BEIJING FOR HOME

OW151126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The minority nationality groups attending the National Day celebrations have ended their activities in Beijing today and left for their respective localities. During their stay in Beijing, the group members joined people in the capital to celebrate National Day. They also visited factories, schools and exhibitions on minority nationality work as well as touring Beijing's scenic spots and historical sites.

The visiting groups arrived in Beijing via three routes. Before coming to Beijing, they separately toured: (1) Shenyang, Lusa and Anshan; (2) Harbin, Qiqihar and Changchun; and (3) Sichuan Province's Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture and other areas.

#### YOUTH LEAGUE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES IMPROVING WORK

OW111248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--The Youth League should develop its own forms of activities and should speak for young people, said Youth League cadres attending the current conference on Youth League work in basic units. Representatives from all over China discussed how to improve their work.

On the question of leadership, some representatives said that all activities of the Youth League should center around the main tasks of the Communist Party. Nevertheless, it should play its part among young people. It should be a bridge between the party and the youth since it is a youth organization. It should voice their needs and protect their rights, some representatives said.

Others stressed that Youth League cadres should not be bureaucrats. They should be the young people's reliable friends. The Youth League should carry out activities that suit the needs and ways of young people.

Some suggested that Youth League should take concrete action to help young people solve the problems they face today, such as employment, preparation for college examinations, marriage and more social activities and recreation. Without doing something that really helped, how could the Youth League attract and rally young people around the party and its tasks, they asked.

Finances were also discussed. Youth League organisation, some suggested, should find its own financial resources. It could set up workshops, run shops and service centres. This would not only solve money problems but create more jobs for young people. The question of training better and younger cadres was also brought up at the conference.



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#### CYL LEADERS ON POSITIVE IMPACT OF YOUTH ON PRODUCTION

OW140842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--China's young people are beginning to show their mettle in production, according to Youth League leaders at a recent discussion on the work of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The majority of young people have shaken off their self-pity at loss of education during the Cultural Revolution and throwing themselves into work and study, according to material submitted to the Youth League Central Committee.

In Shanghai, the 580,000 young people working in industry have increased production and practised economy and are responsible for producing 300 million yuan worth of goods over state plan in just three months time. They also made 3,300 technical innovations. About 50,000 young people working in industry, communications, construction and trade were cited for their fine efforts last year.

In Shanxi Province young workers contributed an extra output value of 190 million yuan through increasing production and practising economy. Statistics for 90,000 young workers in 155 workplaces averaged out to 7.6 yuan per capita above plan output daily. Almost 1.9 million Youth League members in the province have made use of every little bit of land along roadsides or their own backyards to plant crops, thus producing over 6 million yuan of grain, cotton, edible oil crops, herbal plants and industrial crops.

Chen Qimao, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League, basing himself on a recent survey, pointed out that the young people's thinking is very lively. They are sensitive to affairs of state and all major political issues. They want stability and democracy and are opposed to the feudal-patriarchal style of work and to bureaucracy. They are avid for knowledge. Chen Qimao said the question now is to care for them, both ideologically and materially, increase state appropriations for education, culture and welfare for the young people and encourage the young people through assignment of work, promotions and bonuses.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON ELIMINATING INFLUENCE OF FEUDALISM

OW101116 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--RENMIN RIBAO on 9 October carries a signed article entitled "Strive To Do Away With the 'Yet-To-Be-Eliminated Hangovers,'" dealing with the question of eliminating the influence of feudalism remains. The article says: All feudalism remains which have persistently affected all aspects of social and political life are, in Marx's words, "yet-to-be-eliminated hangovers."

Why are feudalism remains still influential enough in our social and political lives that we still need to call for combating the feudalism pernicious influence? The article by Jia Chunfeng and Teng Wensheng says this is mainly because:--We have been building socialism in a country where feudal society prevailed for more than 2,000 years and where semifeudal and semicolonial society existed for more than a hundred years. We entered the socialist stage without going through the period of fully developed capitalism. The pervasiveness of the deep-rooted feudal traditions and influence cannot but find expression in all realms and aspects of our social life.

--Our party members and cadres, especially the veterans who are in the leading posts, are mostly of peasant origin and have carried out revolutionary struggle and work in rural areas for a long time. Although they accepted Marxism when they took part in the revolution and in subsequent revolutionary practices, many comrades have inevitably brought along the traditions and habits of petty producers and have been unavoidably corroded by feudal ideology.

--In terms of economic origin, the scattered and backward small production had been a powerful economic base on which feudalism depended for existence in the past. Although collectivization has long been achieved in China's countryside, the transformation of small production has not yet been thoroughly accomplished. Our vast countryside is far from ready for large-scale modernized and mechanized production, and the level of economic socialization is still low. There are actual socioeconomic conditions that favor the continued existence of the evil legacy of feudalism.

--Lin Biao and the "gang of four" vehemently practised feudal fascism. This historic disaster has considerably obliged us to eliminate the feudalist remains.

What are the specific manifestations of the feudalist remains in China's practical social life? The article says: In our social and political realms, there exist a certain clanship, a hierarchical stratification, a situation where one man is in bondage to another and the idea of rule by man in disregard for rule by law. In the economic field, a management system and work styles characterized by bureaucratic methods in industrial, commercial and agricultural departments and supraeconomic coercive methods exist. In the cultural field, despotism and obscuratism, which slights science and education and depises intellectuals, exist. In relations with foreign countries, closed-doorism and parochialism exist. All these are feudalist remains.

The article says: The important thing is to realize that the poisonous remains of feudalism have found their way into the political life of our party and state as well as into our system. Bureaucratism, overconcentration of power, patriarchy, the system of lifetime tenure for leading cadres and the practice of seeking privileges exist in the leadership and cadres systems of our party and state. These maladies which are tinged with feudalism to varying degrees, have seriously hindered the demonstration of the superiority of the socialist system. The article analyzes the following manifestations:

--In China's social life, bureaucratism in feudal officialdom had been a longstanding and well-established phenomenon. At present, bureaucratism of every description exists in our party and government organs as well as in the administrative organs of economic, cultural and other undertakings everywhere. True, part of it is due to the drawbacks in our economic management and leadership systems and is the product of the new situation, but a substantial part of it is the poisonous remains of the bureaucratic styles of the old feudal officialdom.

--The overconcentration of power is a serious problem in our system of leadership. The emergence of this phenomenon is related to the tradition of the communist international period when the leader of the party's work in every country enjoyed highly concentrated power. It is related to our repeated overemphasis in the past on the unified centralism of the party and on the need to combat decentralism. It is also related to the influence of feudal despotism in China in the past. China's previous feudal dynasties practiced centralized despotic rule. All powers of the state and the society were concentrated in the hands of the emperors and a handful of people in the imperial court.

--Patriarchism, a social phenomenon which grew out of the economy of small producers, is essentially characterized by an individual's arbitrary decision and is an important political condition for the maintenance of feudal despotism. Since its founding and in the course of its development, our party has been constantly affected and corroded by patriarchism, so much so that undesirable traditions have developed in our party. Now we can readily spot the practice of "what I say goes" and individual arbitrariness in some of our party and government organs, enterprises and institutions.

--For a long time, we lacked a proper understanding of the system of lifetime tenure for leading cadres, thinking that this is the way the cadre system under socialist conditions should be. This is actually a distortion of socialism. Practice has shown that as long as the system of lifetime tenure for leading cadres prevails, it is difficult for the entire state apparatus and all economic and cultural management institutions to operate energetically and effectively, and it is also hard to form a contingent of young, well-educated and professionally proficient cadres.

--The existence of all kinds of privileges in our actual life is a definite sign that the feudalism remains have not been eliminated. Of course, privilege, as a social and political phenomenon, did exist before the feudal society, but it was in the feudal society that this phenomenon reached its fullest and perfect stage. Seeking privileges is incompatible with the socialist system. The old China left us more a feudal despotic tradition than a tradition of democracy and legal system. Coupled with the 10-year turmoil and the efforts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to vigorously encourage privilege-seeking and create power fetishism, privileges have become a widespread phenomenon and a rather acute problem in our social and political life today.

The article says: The poisonous remains of feudalism and the maladies in the system not only hinder a full display of the leaders' strong points and talents, but also make it hard to prevent and stop the evils of bad elements. This has been fully evidenced by the historical facts of the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Of course, we do not mean to say that individuals are not to blame. We do mean that whether a system is good and perfect is a more fundamental matter which affects the overall situation for a long period of time.

The article says: The feudalism tinges of the aforementioned maladies in the leadership system, the cadre system and other systems of our party and state may vary in degrees and manifestations, but they all run counter to democracy and socialism. The purpose of directly tackling and overcoming these maladies and eliminating the feudalism remnants is to perfect our socialist system and build a system which can safeguard the democratization of the party's and the state's political life, of economic and cultural management and of the entire social life, so as to help fully develop the superiority of socialism and promote the smooth progress of the modernization program.

In conclusion, the article says: Socialism is an advanced economic and political system. Without democracy, there is no socialism. The realization of political democratization, like the vigorous expansion of social productive forces to constantly meet the needs of the people in their material and cultural life, is a basic goal of building socialism. In a country like China, in order to truly build a political system which far excels capitalist democracy, an important precondition is to effectively eliminate the feudalism remains. This important conclusion has been reached after 30 years of practical experience gained since the founding of new China. Practice in the future will continue to prove the correctness of this conclusion.



## RENMIN RIBAO ON USE OF HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

HK151259 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Zhang Wenhuan (1728 2429 3562): "Examine Questions Within Certain Historical Limits--Answering Comrade Lu Xian"]

[Text] To counter the abominable phenomenon of the abuse of Lenin's quotations which appeared in China's political life in the past two decades, I suggested in my article "Concrete Analysis in Light of Specific Conditions" that Lenin's expositions be concretely analyzed in light of the specific conditions at that time in order to determine which are of universal significance and which are aimed at conditions peculiar to Russia at that time. Based on the historical facts in Russia, I explained the original implications of some of Lenin's expositions and illustrated with examples how the Soviet Government was forced to wage a "bloody," "violent" and "military" struggle against the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie in the early days of the October Revolution. When the situation changed, Lenin no longer spoke of the petty-bourgeoisie as the principal enemy or of resolutely exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat to counter the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie.

In his article--"Queries"--Comrade Lu Xiang disagreed with some of my opinions. Here, I would like to give further exemplifications in support of my views.

Since "Queries" raised the issue of Marxist methodology, I will start with methodology because if we do not share a common language on this question, it will be very difficult for us to arrive at a consensus on the analytical approach to specific questions.

On the question of Marxist methodology, Lenin said: "The categorical demand of Marxist theory in examining any social question is that the question be examined within definite historical limits." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, p 512) "The gist of Marxism, its entire system, requires that every principle be examined 1) historically, 2) in connection with other principles and 3) in light of specific historical experience." ("Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong on the Correct Handling of Marxism," p 53)

Studying historical questions according to Lenin's aforesaid suggestions is the principle we should both abide by as well as the direction we should work toward. However, "Queries" said: "Let us leave out for the time being 'the specific historical conditions in Russia at that time.'" This statement about "leaving out for the time being" shows that our views on methodology are indeed divergent. In studying Lenin's works, it is impossible to correctly comprehend his ideas if we do not take into consideration the specific historical conditions in Russia at that time. We ought to know that if we do not examine things within certain historical limits and just take the words literally, we can find numerous phrases in Lenin's writings to serve as our theoretical basis whether we want to uphold a "leftist" or rightist view. Such examples are by no means rare in the history of the international communist movement, though the behavior of Kang Sheng, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan are by far the most disgusting.

When I say certain historical limits, I mean the period between 1917 and 1921. Lenin had this to say about the general manifestation of the petty-bourgeoisie at that time: "In 1789 the petty-bourgeois could still be great revolutionaries. In 1848 they were ridiculous and pitiful. The actual role they are playing in 1917-21 is that of vile accomplices and downright servitors of reaction, irrespective of whether their names are Chernov and Martov, or Kautskiy, MacDonald and so on and so forth." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 534)

This is Lenin's general evaluation of the petty-bourgeoisie at that time. We cannot overlook this general evaluation when we analyze some of Lenin's policies toward the petty-bourgeoisie during this period.

"Queries" said: "It seems that Lenin had never advocated in general terms that we should 'use the method of dictatorship in dealing with the petty-bourgeoisie' and 'resolutely exercise the dictatorship of the proletariat to counter the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie.'" Not "it seems." We can say with certainty that Lenin had never advocated such things "in general terms." The aim of my article was not to prove that Lenin had advocated "in general terms" that we should exercise dictatorship over the petty-bourgeoisie. Quite to the contrary, what I aimed at was to prove that under the specific historical conditions in Russia at that time, that is, the 1917-21 period specified by Lenin and 1918 in particular, there is no alternative but to adopt the method of dictatorship toward the petty-bourgeoisie in order to save the socialist revolution. In other words, what I wanted to prove was that the method adopted by Lenin at that time was not a general law, a general principle or a universal truth--it had its particular and individual character. Thus, Lenin's inferences in this regard cannot be taken as the theoretical basis for "all-round dictatorship" and "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

As to using the method of dictatorship under the specific historical conditions at that time to deal with the petty-bourgeoisie which opposed the Soviet Government, Lenin not only advocated the idea but had indeed waged a "bloody," "violent" and "military" struggle in actual practice. This is a historical fact.

Petty-bourgeois rebellions occurred frequently at that time. For example: In November 1917, the petty-bourgeois socialist-revolutionaries staged an anti-Soviet rebellion in Petrograd. In April 1918, the "leftist" socialist-revolutionaries waged a rebellion in Moscow and even attacked the Kremlin. In the first half of 1918, the petty-bourgeois Mensheviks, socialist-revolutionaries and anarchists joined the constituent democrats in the counterrevolutionary rebellion. At the same time, the petty-bourgeoisie joined the Czechoslovak Army group in rebellion. In the summer of 1918, the socialist-revolutionaries and Mensheviks joined the Czechoslovak Army group and the White Guards in the regions around the Volga River in an attempt to overthrow the Soviet regime. Many middle class peasants took part in this rebellion. In March 1921, the Mensheviks and socialist-revolutionaries staged a rebellion in Kronstadt. Lenin said: "The most characteristic feature of the Kronstadt events was precisely the vacillation of the petty-bourgeois element." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, P 533) Furthermore, peasant uprisings of different scales occurred throughout the country. In 1922, Lenin said: "Peasant uprisings, which previously, up to 1921, were a common occurrence in Russia, so to speak, have almost completely disappeared." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 664)

On the rebellion of the petty-bourgeois political party in the first half of 1918, Lenin said: "Most Mensheviks and socialist-revolutionaries were on the side of the Czechoslovak Army group and the Krasnov and Dutov elements. This situation demanded that we conduct the cruelest struggle and resort to terrorism. No matter how strongly people have condemned this terrorism from different viewpoints (we have heard of such condemnation from the vacillating socialist-democrats), we should be fully aware that terrorism is caused by violent civil war. It is caused by the petty-bourgeoisie which has changed sides in the war. They used various methods, including the civil war, bribery and slow-downs to fight against us. Therefore, we should neither regret nor give up terrorism." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 28, p 188-189)

I am not going to elaborate on the differences between "the means of dictatorship to deal with the petty-bourgeoisie" which I quoted and the methods of "terror" and "terrorism" which Lenin put forth to deal with the petty-bourgeoisie.

How should we interpret Lenin's famous saying on the dictatorship of the proletariat? "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a persistent struggle--bloody and bloodless, violent and peaceful, military and economic, educational and administrative--against the forces and traditions of the old society." Lenin defined and explained the dictatorship of the proletariat in many different ways according to different situations. Only when we have taken into consideration the background and situation in Russia at that time will we understand Lenin's ideology correctly. The above famous statement by Lenin will be correctly interpreted only in the light of historical conditions.

The above statement was written by Lenin in 1920 in the book "'Left Wing' Communism, an Infantile Disorder." This book was written to criticize the left wing ideological trend of theoreticism. At that time, communist parties in different countries made different "leftist" mistakes. Some refused to make compromises, some refused to join the scab unions, some gave up parliamentary struggle, some were engaged in anarchism and others denied the existence of political parties. By drawing on Russia's experiences, Lenin used different methods in different chapters to criticize and help those countries which had made different "leftist" mistakes. The above statement appeared in "'Left Wing' Communism in Germany: Leaders-Party-Class-Masses," chapter five of the book. The specific task of this chapter was to criticize the "leftist" ideological mistakes of petty-bourgeois anarchist syndicalism made by the German Communist Party. In this chapter, Lenin did not mention whether dictatorship should be exercised over the landlords and the bourgeoisie. Nor did he propose which areas should be subject to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Lenin and the German "left wing" had no differences over these issues. They agreed to overthrow the bourgeoisie unconditionally, to realize socialism by establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and to set up a Soviet regime. Therefore, it was not necessary for Lenin to tell the German "left wing" whether they had to exercise dictatorship over the landlords and the bourgeoisie. Nor was it necessary for him to tell the Germans which areas should be subject to the dictatorship of the proletariat. The German "left wing" did not make such mistakes. They only denied party leadership and ignored the corrosive role of petty-bourgeois elements.<sup>4</sup> If Lenin had only talked in general about the forms of struggle against the landlords and the bourgeoisie, he would not have been able to help the Germans solve their ideological problems.

In order to correct German "leftist" mistakes, Lenin not only discussed the general Marxist principle toward the petty-bourgeoisie, but also Russia's concrete tactics and experiences in 3 years of struggle against the petty-bourgeoisie under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the danger of the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie and the importance and difficulty of all forms of struggle against these kinds of forces, and proved that without the firm leadership of a party with iron discipline the carrying out of this complicated struggle would be out of the question.

Lenin pointed out at the start that abetting the ideas and actions of the petty-bourgeoisie in negating party spirit and discipline would inevitably cause any revolutionary movement of the proletariat to meet with defeat. He then discussed the general Marxist principle toward the petty-bourgeoisie which says "we cannot expel or suppress this kind of people but must live in harmony with them..." He also discussed the small commodity producers "using the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie to encircle the proletariat on all sides and to contaminate and corrode them..." After discussing this well-known saying, Lenin again emphasized the danger of the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie and the importance of party leadership over the various forms of struggle mentioned above. He also discussed the danger of the corrosive activities of small property owners and his conclusion was: whosoever weakens the discipline of the party is in fact helping the bourgeoisie to oppose the proletariat. That is why, judging from the logical structure of the whole sentence, it is impossible as well as unnecessary to suddenly insert the general principle with regard to exercising dictatorship over the landlords and bourgeoisie.



The spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie and small commodity producers are two different concepts that cannot be mixed together. We cannot enlarge Lenin's saying that we "cannot expel or suppress but must live in harmony" with the small commodity producers to include the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie and "cannot expel or suppress but must live in harmony with them." The spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie in Russia at that time had different kinds of manifestations. Some practiced the policy of counterrevolutionary rebellion, insurrection, assassination, speculation, larceny and opposition to government accounting and control while others showed ideological signs of weakness, laxity, vacillation, disunity and individualism. Precisely as a result of these different forms of manifestations, the Soviet Government adopted various forms of struggle in those 3 years. If we were to extend the concrete countermeasures taken against the hostile manifestations of the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie to deal with the small commodity producers, we would be making a mistake of the left. If we were to extend the general principle toward the small commodity producers to deal with the hostile manifestations of the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie, we would be making a mistake of the right.

Regarding the question of understanding the "second quotation", Lenin in "Report on the Immediate Task of the Soviet Government" said that the waging of a ruthless struggle against small owners and property-owning bourgeoisie "seemed to be wrong in principle, but only by doing so could we produce socialism." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 278) Here, "seemed to be wrong in principle" should be explained as: According to the basic principle of Marxism, force should not be used against the petty-bourgeoisie. However because at that time they were taking part in rebellious activities against the Soviet Government in Russia and using spontaneous forces to sabotage the Soviet economic policy, action had to be taken. These words were spoken by Lenin in April 1918. If we consider that it was the time when Lenin mentioned the petty-bourgeois democrats had "used such methods as civil war, bribery and slow-downs" against the Soviet Government and Lenin was compelled to resort to terrorist means, then the above explanation is reasonable.

"Queries" did not connect the concrete historical conditions of that time with the policy adopted by Lenin at that time to explain Lenin's reasoning, but simply quoted that sentence in full to prove the correctness of his comprehension. However, a complete quotation does not mean complete comprehension.

It was precisely in this report that Lenin declared the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie were the "mortal enemy" and explained the unique historical conditions which led to the adoption of this attitude. It was precisely in this report that Lenin declared the intention to inflict "the most severe punishment" on the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie. It was also precisely in this report that Lenin repudiated the criticism of the "leftist" communists for the carrying out of this action.

Right at the beginning of the report, Lenin gave an explanation on the special historical conditions at that time--political parties of the petty-bourgeoisie entered into alliance with the bourgeoisie to oppose the proletarian political party. Lenin said: At that time, the biggest political group in Russia was that of the bourgeoisie. It had completely and solidly united as one and fiercely opposed the Soviet regime. "The bourgeoisie has now won over all petty-bourgeois political parties which reached agreement with Kerenskiy during the revolutionary period. These political parties include the Mensheviks, new-life factions and the right wing socialist-revolutionaries. Their attack on us is even more frenzied than the bourgeoisie." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 27, p 257) Lenin maintained that this was a reactionary alliance, and "an attack on the unity of the Bolsheviks." (ibid, p 258)

Due to the fact that the petty-bourgeoisie formed a counter-revolutionary united front with the bourgeoisie, Lenin said: "The conscious proletarian has parted company with the petty-bourgeoisie and the revolution and petty-bourgeoisie have taken different roads." (Ibid, p 277) Therefore, Lenin held that the proletarian should use "coersive" measures to defeat the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie. There is another markedly important argument which can prove that Lenin's ideas of carrying out "the most resolute and merciless struggle" did not refer to a general struggle against the ideological influence of the petty-bourgeoisie. Once Marx and Engels took part in the proletarian revolutionary movement, they persistently carried out their struggle against the ideological influence of the petty-bourgeoisie. A number of their works were written in the process of criticizing petty-bourgeois ideology and in the debate with the petty-bourgeois socialists. Therefore, it is right in principle to regard the "most resolute and merciless struggle" as a struggle against petty-bourgeois ideology. Why did Lenin say that "it seems there is a mistake in principle?" It is obviously not difficult to understand the reason why Lenin said so.

We will discuss in the following the way to understand the slogan "establish an iron discipline and resolutely exercise the proletarian dictatorship and oppose the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie" put forward by Lenin in April 1918.

Originally, it was unnecessary to continue to discuss this slogan. When I was writing my article, I checked up the slogan again. When I quoted Lenin's slogan, I purposely inserted "in order to" before the verb "oppose." My purpose in doing so was to make people understand that Lenin's original meaning expressed in the slogan should not be mistaken as the three tasks. To my regret, "Queries" insists on understanding the slogan in a wrong way.

The title of Lenin's article was "The Six Programs Concerning the Present Tasks of the Soviet Regime." The six programs were about the six present tasks of the Soviet regime. The act of "establishing iron discipline and resolutely exercising the proletarian dictatorship and opposing the vacillation of petty-bourgeoisie" was the key to accomplishing these six tasks.

However, "Queries" discussed the links and differences of the three tasks and their independent characters, thereby complicating a simple problem.

Originally, the problem was not complicated. Judging from the sentence structure of this slogan, we understand that the act of establishing an iron discipline and exercising dictatorship is a means, whereas the act of opposing the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie is a purpose. Judging from the whole program, the accomplishing of the six tasks is the purpose and implementing the general slogan is the guarantee. Why did Lenin regard the act of establishing an iron discipline and resolutely exercising the proletarian dictatorship and opposing the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie as a guarantee for accomplishing the six tasks? It was because the spontaneous forces of the petty-bourgeoisie were directly characterized by the sabotaging activities of the Mensheviks and the right wing socialist-revolutionaries and directly characterized by the inner party "leftist" communists' vacillation in implementing policies. If the sabotaging activities of the petty-bourgeois political parties were not suppressed, it would be impossible to shift the work focus and the stable circumstances needed for accomplishing the six tasks would not exist. Without overcoming the vacillation of the "leftist" communists within the party, it was impossible to realize inner-party unity and impossible for the party to lead the masses to accomplish the six tasks. Why did Lenin use discipline and dictatorship as a means to oppose the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie? At that time, the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie manifested itself in the following two ways: First, the petty-bourgeois political parties often raised rebellion and they frequently sided with the counterrevolutionaries to oppose the Soviet regime. [paragraph continues]

Such vacillation should be dealt with according to law and the proletarian dictatorship should be resolutely exercised. Second, some people inside the party wavered, leading members of the party in particular. These wavers should be dealt with in accordance with the party discipline and an iron discipline should be established. All these were the basic meaning of Lenin's slogan on establishing an iron discipline and resolutely exercising the proletarian dictatorship and opposing the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie.

In a few words, I still stick to my conclusion: Lenin's theories on the proletarian dictatorship put forward during the period of wartime communism should be analyzed in light of specific conditions. Wartime communism was only a temporary phenomenon. Therefore, we should on no account regard Lenin's theories put forward at that time as a general truth and mechanically apply them to China. In particular, the "gang of four" has been overthrown for 4 years. Now we should no longer wrongly think that Lenin's theories on resolute exercising the proletarian dictatorship and opposing the vacillation of the petty-bourgeoisie are still applicable to the present reality in our country.

All these are my replies to the questions raised in "Queries." Please do not hesitate to correct my mistakes, if you find any.

#### RENMIN RIBAO TRACES COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN HUNAN

HK101208 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Hu Qingyun [5170 1987 0061]: "Party Building Activities of the Communists in Hunan"--adapted from DANGSHI YANJIU [PARTY HISTORY RESEARCH] No 1]

[Text] Before the CCP was established, a group of revolutionary intellectuals with Comrades Mao Zedong, Cai Hesen and He Shuheng as the key figures carried out revolutionary activities in Hunan. In April 1918, they set up the New People Society, the first revolutionary body in Hunan.

In January 1920, Mao Zedong went to Beijing, where he contacted Li Dazhao and other comrades and read many Marxist works. He gradually became a Marxist. In April 1920, he went from Beijing to Shanghai, where he met Chen Duxiu. While in Shanghai, he called together about 12 members of the New People Society who were then in Shanghai to give a send-off party to other members who were going to study in France on a work-study basis. A meeting was held at Bansongyuan on 8 May. It was proposed that the members cultivate the spirit of "being modest and realistic" and "never seeking the limelight" and that the members in Paris should hold seminars periodically. The meeting also discussed questions regarding the method of holding activities, requirements for membership and formalities of admission. Acting on the opinions raised at the meeting, the members in France met at (Mondani) from 6 through 10 July 1920. They discussed the guidelines set forth at the Bansongyuan meeting and proposed the policy of "Reforming China and the World."

The members of the New People Society in China held an annual meeting at the Cultural Bookstore in Changsha from 1 through 3 January 1921. The meeting discussed the question of how to achieve the goal of "Reforming China and the World." He Shuheng suggested applying "extremism" (Marxism--ed.). Mao Zedong agreed with him. Some participants suggested applying Russell's moderate method, starting with education and reforming the character of individuals and then the character of the whole. Through discussion, the overwhelming majority of the participants favored Bolshevism.

The proposal on changing the society's purpose from "reforming academic studies, elevating moral character, boosting popular morale and changing out-moded habits and customs" to "Reforming China and the World" was officially adopted at the (Mondani) and Changsha meetings. This was a turning point in the society's development. After that, the society became a revolutionary body inclined to Marxism.



**Establishing the Cultural Bookstore.** To promote the study of new ideas and publicize Marxism, Mao Zedong went back to Hunan from Shanghai in July 1920 and joined He Shuheng, Peng Huang and Yi Lirong in establishing the Cultural Bookstore, which started operation on 9 September. The books and magazines it sold "were valuable new publications (those containing old ideas were discarded)." Yi Lirong was manager of the bookstore. Mao Zedong was special representative. The bookstore steadily expanded its scope of service. By the end of March 1921, it set up seven branches in Pingjiang, Liuyang and other localities. It also maintained close contact with 60 publishing houses, newspapers and cultural organizations throughout the country. It played a tremendous role in disseminating new ideas and publicizing Marxism.

**Founding the Russian Society.** In August 1920, Mao Zedong, He Shuheng and Peng Huang founded the Russian Society. According to a report of the 23 August "Da Gong Bao" on the "Establishment of the Russian Society," He Shuheng read the general regulations at the meeting, pointing out that "the purpose of the society was to study everything Russian," that was, to study the experience of the Russian revolution and apply it in guiding the Chinese revolution. The society elected "Jiang Yonghong as general secretary, Mao Zedong as secretary and Peng Huang as treasurer." After its establishment, the society vigorously carried out activities, calling on the Chinese people to learn from Russia and change the oppressed conditions in which "they lived like slaves." Peng Huang also launched the movement of going to Russia to study on the work-study basis. With Mao Zedong's assistance, Ren Bishi and Xiao Jingguang went to study in Russia during this movement.

**Founding the Socialist Youth League.** After returning to Hunan in July 1920, Mao Zedong maintained contact with Li Dazhao and Chen Duxiu. In October, he received copies of the constitution of the Chinese Socialist Youth League sent from Beijing and Shanghai. Then, he started recruiting league members. Many of the recruits were members of the New People Society who had participated in revolutionary struggles and young workers and students who fought for the ideal of communism. Among them were Xiao Shufang, Xia Xi, Guo Liang, Yang Kaihui, Luo Junqiang and Tian Boyang. Mao Zedong was secretary. The Hunan Socialist Youth League was founded at the end of 1920 or the beginning of 1921.

While carrying out party building, the Marxists in Hunan actively discussed the question "What is the correct idea guiding party building?" In a letter to Mao Zedong, Cai Hesen said unequivocally: "In my opinion, the first prerequisite is to organize a party--the Communist Party, because it is the initiator and propagandist as well as the vanguard force and operational headquarters of the revolutionary movement." Mao Zedong fully agreed with him. At the 1921 annual meeting of the New People Society, Peng Huang, Chen Zibo and Hong Jinding also expressed their opinions on party building. They held that "it was necessary to form a party." They suggested organizing a "Labor Party."

In July 1921, on behalf of the Hunan communists including the backbone elements of the New People Society, Mao Zedong and He Shuheng attended the first CCP National Congress and participated in the founding of the CCP. They returned to Changsha around the end of August and the beginning of September and embarked on the founding of a party organization in Hunan. Among the first batch of party members recruited were Yi Lirong, Peng Huang, Chen Zibo and Xu Wenxuan. The Hunan Party Organization was officially established and the New People Society ceased functioning as a result.

#### GONGREN RIBAO ARTICLES ON 'SUPERIOR FEATURES OF SOCIALISM'

OW131015 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beginning on 13 October, GONGREN RIBAO will publish commentary articles on how to take full advantage of the superior features of socialism economically, politically and organizationally. To this announcement, GONGREN RIBAO appends an editor's note.

The editor's note says: To build China into a modern and powerful socialist country with a high degree of democracy and civilization, we need to exert our utmost to take full advantage of the superior features of socialism.

For some time from now on, we should put our primary efforts into making the following three accomplishments--economically, we should actively develop the productive forces and gradually improve the people's material and cultural life; politically we should display socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system and bring about a political situation of stability, unity and vigor; and organizationally, we should discover, train and promote a large number of qualified personnel for the modernization program and open all avenues for them to develop their talents. In short, we should catch up with the developed capitalist countries in economics; politically, we should create a higher degree of democracy and a more practical democracy than the democracy practiced in capitalist countries; and we should train more outstanding persons of ability than the capitalist countries do. We must test the practices of the party and the government to see whether they are conducive to the aforesaid three respects before we can decide whether they are good and perfect practices or not.

A contributing commentator's article published in the 13 Oct GONGREN RIBAO emphatically points out that in order to take full advantage of the superior features of socialism, economically, we should rapidly develop the productive forces and gradually improve the people's livelihood.

#### GUANGZHOU AUTUMN TRADE FAIR TO OPEN 15 OCTOBER

HK151448 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] At the autumn Chinese Export Commodities Trade Fair which opens today, a large number of newly established trade groups and foreign trade companies will hold talks directly with foreign clients on purchases and sales. This new atmosphere has been brought about by our reform of the foreign trade system and by the proper expansion of self-management rights of importing and exporting by various localities and by some industrial departments.

These newly established trade groups and foreign trade companies consist of the China Dong Fang Scientific Instruments Import and Export Company, the Joint Trade Group of the China Xinshidai Company and the China Metallurgical Industry Import and Export Company, The China Dong Fang Scientific Instruments Import and Export Company, an organ of the Chinese Academy of Sciences which specially handles imports and exports. At this trade fair, this company will display 124 kinds of precision instruments, optical instruments, laser, infrared instruments, electronic devices, modern materials, trial-produced products, medicines and other products which reach the advanced levels at home and abroad. The joint trade group of the China Xinshidai Company has been organized by the China Electronics Technology Import and Export Company, the China Aviation Technology Import and Export Company, the North China Industry Company, the China Shipbuilding Company and the China Precision Machinery Import and Export Company. It is a nationwide industry-trade combined foreign trade organ. This group is supplying some 740 kinds of products to this trade fair for export. It has invited some 200 foreign manufacturers of various commodities to trade with China.

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 1653 GMT on 15 October reports that the China Atomic Energy Industrial Company also sent representatives to the fair to take part in trade negotiations.]

#### SHANGHAI FORUM ON JOINT ENTERPRISES OPENS

OW160155 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] The National Forum on Joint Agriculture-Industry-Commerce Enterprises opened on 15 October in Jiading county, Shanghai. Attending were comrades from 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including Sichuan, Liaoning, Beijing and Xinjiang.

Joint enterprises are a new economic phenomenon that have emerged over the last 2 to 3 decades with the modernization of agriculture. They conduct comprehensive business operations that center around agriculture. China began running such joint enterprises on an experimental basis in 1978. They now number only 200. Experience over the past 2 years shows that these joint enterprises play a positive role in developing agricultural production, increasing the accumulation of agricultural funds, utilizing the surplus labor force and increasing commune members' income.

This forum will discuss the theoretical and practical problems concerning the establishment of such enterprises. Chen Zonglie, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor of Shanghai, attended and addressed the meeting. (James), chairman of the International Association of Agricultural Economists, gave an academic report at the meeting after being invited to do so.

#### PLANNERS CALL FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

OW151425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--A national conference of city planners, which closed in the capital today, has called for the establishment of urban development corporations to undertake all urban construction work--from roads to schools, factories and apartment buildings.

According to the delegates at the conference, the corporations should operate under the guidance of municipal governments but have responsibility for buying building sites, erecting the buildings and supplying roads, water and power. They may build housing for sale or rent to firms and institutions and also contract with the municipal authorities to erect buildings for public use.

At present, many factories and other work units arrange their own construction projects, including finding the sites. During the conference, which began on October 5, the planners prepared a draft law of city planning for submission to the State Council and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The conference stressed the importance of planning in municipal construction. During the ten chaotic years 1966-76, factories were built in urban areas indiscriminately, causing cities to become larger and straining public facilities. Some delegates at the conference said that over the past two years, many cities have begun revising their development plans.

#### URBAN CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION ON HOUSING STATISTICS

OW160910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 16 Oct (XINHUA)--Construction of housing for two million families was started in China from January to September, according to the State Administration of Urban Construction.

Completed in cities, towns, industrial and mining areas throughout the country in the period was 25.95 million square meters, a 51.2 percent increase over the same 1979 period. Pace-setters are Yunnan and Jiangxi Provinces that doubled the housing finished over the same 1979 period. Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Sichuan, Guangdong, Qinghai, Shanxi, Xinjiang, Henan and Shaanxi reported a 50 percent increase in housing construction.

Nation-wide starts of 100 million square meters of floor space are 38.5 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year.



Localities and enterprises have provided more funds and this contributed to the big increase in housing construction, the administration noted. Statistics showed that funds raised by factories accounted for more than 45 percent of the total investment in housing. Factories in Hunan Province raised 70 percent of the total funds for housing construction and those in Shanxi Province 64.6 percent. The administration said that 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have encouraged individuals to build their own houses or buy apartments.

#### AGRICULTURAL BANK SURVEYS CREDIT SITUATION THROUGH AUGUST

OW150930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Agricultural Bank of China said here today that bank savings in the rural areas increased substantially from January to August this year, loans to agricultural enterprises and communes and their sub-divisions went up and rural commercial loans began to rise in August.

By the end of that month, the bank said, savings in rural areas came to 12,670 million yuan, 190 million yuan more than in July and 2,770 million yuan more than in December last year. Such big increases were mainly due to a good agricultural harvest last year, the raising of the purchasing prices of farm and side-line products by the state and both collectives and commune members having more income in cash. In addition, the rise of the interest on savings accounts and bigger personal income from side-line occupations contributed to the increases.

During the January-August period, the bank said, it and the credit co-operatives extended loans totalling 17,010 million yuan for people's communes and their sub-divisions and their industrial enterprises, 33 percent higher than in the same period of last year. The communes and brigades already repaid 8,000 million yuan of loans by the end of August, a 25.2 percent increase over the same 1979 period.

A total of 6,670 million yuan in loans was provided for commune- or brigade-run factories, double last year's amount. More loans were given to disaster-hit regions. A total of 480 million yuan in loans was extended by credit co-operatives to help commune members get their side-line productions going.

By the end of August, supply and marketing cooperatives in all parts of the country had 2,290 million yuan more goods in stock than in the same period of last year. They laid in 19,000 TV sets, a 170 percent increase over the same 1979 period and 787,000 transistor radio sets, a 93.8 percent increase, for sale to commune members after the autumn harvest income distribution.

#### AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION TO USE INDIGENOUS RESOURCES

OW160158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0139 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Agricultural Machinery Yang Ligong said today that China will make full use of its labor resources instead of blindly seeking highly mechanized farm operations.

He was speaking at the opening ceremony of the 1980 annual symposium of the Chinese Agricultural Machinery Society, which was attended by more than 190 Chinese specialists as well as specialists from ten foreign countries and three international organizations.

"We must consider our vast population, limited farmland, weak collective economy and other basic conditions in carrying out farm mechanization," Yang Ligong said.

"In view of our limited farmland, we must pay attention to increasing land utilization rate and unit yield. And our still weak collective economy requires small and medium-sized as well as big farm machines, and semi-mechanization as well as full mechanization." Yang Ligong said that the effectiveness of mechanization should be judged by farm yield, the increase of marketable farm produce and the income of the peasants, and not just by the level of mechanization of farm operations.

China virtually had no agricultural machinery industry before liberation, he recalled. Today it has more than 1,900 agricultural machinery enterprises, over 2,400 county farm machinery manufacturing and repairing plants and large numbers of scientific research workers in this field.

Its rural areas are now equipped with 670,000 big and medium-sized tractors, 1.67 million walking tractors and other machines, totalling 180 million horsepower. All this has played an important role in increasing production and improving the working conditions of the peasants. "China has already laid a good foundation for its agricultural mechanization," the minister said.

He noted that too high a target had been set for farm mechanization in the past because of the influence of the ultra-left line, inexperience and underestimation of the complexity of agro-technical reform. Yang Ligong pointed out that compared with the developed nations, "China still has a long way to go before it achieves agricultural mechanization". He urged Chinese specialists and engineers to help solve the major problems in farm mechanization, mentioning first of all mechanization for paddy fields and mountainous areas.

Referring to cash crops, the minister said that the major task before 1985 is to mechanize the harvesting and transportation of sugar beet and sugar cane, the sowing and cultivation of cotton and the harvesting of peanuts and rapeseed.

#### FIRST MEDICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE HELD IN TAIYUAN

OW141700 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The first National Medical and Health Science Popularization Conference was held in Taiyuan from 7 to 12 October. The conference commended the advanced collectives and individuals who have distinguished themselves in popularizing medical and health science and their outstanding works.

At the conference, the deputies from all parts of the country enthusiastically exchanged their experiences in popularizing medical and health science. A total of 17 advanced collectives and 45 advanced individuals were cited at the conference in which 19 people introduced their own experience in this regard.

The conference held that the task in popularizing medical and health science was extremely arduous and that the task involved the heavy responsibility of raising the level of knowledge in medical science in the entire country.

The conference called on various departments to respect the work of writers in popularizing medical and health science and allow them to enjoy the social status they deserve. It also pointed out that the works in popularizing medical and health science should be treated in the same way as academic theses in the field of medicine and public health.

In order to incessantly develop and expand the contingent of workers in popularizing medical and health science and to raise the quality of creative works for the popularization of medical science, the conference issued an appeal to the front of medicine and public health in the entire country. Regulations on a trial basis for the popularization of medical science were debated and worked out at the conference. The conference also discussed essential points necessary in carrying out propaganda work on this subject.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the Chinese Medical Society, the Chinese Pharmaceutical Society, the Chinese Nursing Society, the Chinese Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Society of Physiological Sciences, and the Chinese Society of Anatomy. Over 100 deputies from all parts of China attended the conference.

#### GONGREN RIBAO COMMENTS ON ESTABLISHING JOINT ENTERPRISES

OWL61122 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] GONGREN RIBAO of 14 October carries a correspondent's commentary: "It Is Essential To Make Do With Whatever Is Available in Organizing Industry-Agriculture Joint Enterprises."

The commentary points out: During preparations for construction, many industry-agriculture joint enterprises in Shanghai have heavily emphasized special and local interests. The scale of the enterprises is generally big. They use a lot of land and the majority of it is newly built. It is understood that 70 such enterprises in Shanghai, already built or to be built, cover a total land area of 1,362 mu. Some have occupied land on which they plan to build residential houses or plant trees; others have built factory houses on vegetable farms. According to preliminary statistics, more than 330 mu of vegetable farmland have been occupied. Such construction projects do not correspond with the current policy of shortening the capital construction front, and they disturb the planning of city construction.

The commentary says: On the other hand, many of these enterprises pay relatively close attention to practicing economy, and they occupy less farmland. During construction, the Shanghai (Majiao) shirt mill did its best to use old houses and old factory sites, thus shortening construction time by 3 months and saving more than 200,000 yuan in construction funds. Its spirit of persisting in industry and thrift and making do with whatever was available is worthy of popularization.

#### CORRECTION TO PLA PAPER ON PARTY-GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

The following corrections are supplied to the item entitled "PLA Paper Answers Question on Party-Government Leadership," published in the 8 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT on page L 2: Page L 3, line eleven should read: ...of their duties and thus to turn the party's policies and principles into the actions of the masses. However, the practice...

Page L 3, third paragraph, line sixteen should read: ...a good job within the powers and functions of the government. The improvement in...



**ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU ATTENDS PAINTINGS EXHIBITION**

OW102000 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The exhibition of traditional Chinese paintings by (Ya Ming) opened at the provincial museum on the afternoon of 9 October. Comrades Zhang Jingfu, Zhang Kaifan, Lan Ganting, (Yuan Zhen), Wei Xinyi and Hou Yong attended the opening ceremony and visited the exhibition.

Painter (Ya Ming), a native of Hefei, Anhui, is currently vice president of the Jiangsu Provincial Academy of Traditional Chinese Painting, chairman of the Jiangsu chapter of the Chinese Artists Society, member of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and permanent member of the Council of the Chinese Artists Society.

**NANCHANG MILITIA EXERCISE ON COMBATING AIR RAIDS**

HK130236 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] To implement the spirit of the relevant documents of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, the Fuzhou PLA units held an exercise on combating air raids on 6 October at the Nanchang Municipal (Jinyingpu) District militia antiaircraft gun regiment. The exercise was organized by Jiangxi Military District and the Nanchang Garrison. The main features of the exercise were: the militia antiaircraft gun regiment set up its positions and command post; sought out and repaired broken communications lines; and practiced firing at the regimental and battalion levels.

Present at the exercise were Fuzhou PLA units Deputy Commander Long Feihu, adviser Lu Sheng, and Deputy Chief of Staff Xiong Zhaoren; Jiangxi Military District Commander Xin Junjie and Political Commissar Zhang Lixiong; and leading comrades concerned from the artillery corps of the Fuzhou PLA units, Fujian Military District, Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee and Nanchang Garrison. When an aircraft-towed target was shot down it was brought to the command platform, where Comrade Long Feihu displayed it and congratulated the militiamen on their good shooting.

This exercise primarily provided experience for studying and solving problems in setting up regimental and battalion command organs at urban militia antiaircraft gun regiments and improving the combat capability of such regiments.

**SHANGHAI BECOMING MAJOR TRADING CENTER**

OW110828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Shanghai has restored its circulation links, reviving the Shanghai market in means of production, the chemicals trading market, the Shanghai agricultural and sideline products trading depot, the comprehensive trade and trust service corporation and the daily necessities wholesale market. They are a bridge between urban and rural commodities and help regulate market supplies.

The means of production market handles more than 40,000 items. Most of them are surplus reserves or goods and materials not included in the state plan as well as industrial materials and commodities in popular demand. The corporation in charge of the market has business links with 229 similar corporations throughout the country. The market handles buying, selling and processing for over 14,700 industrial and agricultural production units and scientific research departments across China. Of the 2,300 million yuan worth of goods handled at the spring trade fair sponsored by the Shanghai market, 1,460 million yuan worth came from other cities and provinces.

The Shanghai trading depot for agricultural and sideline products handles mainly farm produce, sideline products and second hand materials. It also acts as a purchasing and marketing agent on behalf of the communes and production brigades in the rural areas. The depot has business links with more than 700 such trading depots in various parts of China and signed 300 contracts with over 200 commune and production brigade-run enterprises to help them sell their products. Through this channel, Shanghai receives a lot of peanuts, soyabean, aquatic products, fruit, nuts and other commodities.

#### SHANGHAI TURNS UNDERGROUND SHELTERS TO PRACTICAL USE

OW160407 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai has turned its underground air raid shelters into production plants and facilities for the convenience of the people's daily life. Converted shelters total over 600,000 square meters of floor space so far. This figure was announced on 15 October at the Shanghai municipal meeting to commend the advanced elements in combining peacetime needs with war preparedness. The Shanghai Municipal People's Government awarded pennants and certificates of merit to 121 units that did a good job in combining peacetime needs with war preparedness with regard to the people's defense works. Another 113 units were commended for the same reason.

Since the beginning of this year, all units have done well in implementing the principle of combining peacetime needs with war preparedness by remodeling and utilizing the existing people's defense works. Incomplete statistics show that these works can create over 50 million yuan of output value and business turnover and provide over 4 million yuan of profits to the state each year in addition to employing 2,500 people.

At today's meeting, the handicraft bureau of Huangpu District, the food and drink company of Jingan District, the (Xinggang) neighborhood of Hongkou District and one other unit introduced their experience in fully utilizing people's defense works to develop production and providing job opportunities for educated young people. Yan Youmin, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, spoke at the meeting.

**GUANGZHOU HOLDS ASSESSMENT CEREMONY FOR DONGHU NEW ESTATE**

HK060246 Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The principal structure of the stage one residential construction of Donghu New Estate, which is being jointly built by the Guangzhou Dongshan district headquarters for foreign investment residential construction and the Hong Kong Baoguang Development Company Limited has been completed. As assessment ceremony was held at the construction site on the morning of 5 October.

Donghu New Estate is the first residential area jointly constructed with foreign investment. A contract was signed on 15 October 1979 and the project started on 21 December. Stage one of the project consists of five eight-storey blocks with a total construction area of 10,000 square meters. Both parties closely cooperated during construction. They adhered to the contract and kept their promises. To guarantee the quality, the headquarters for foreign investment residential construction specially assigned a technician to check the quality of the construction. More than 1,000 piles of the stage one construction were tested by instruments and the quality of all completed buildings was checked. Measures were taken immediately wherever work was found to be not up to standard.

The Hong Kong Baoguang Development Company has given full support. When the construction personnel detected problems in design, the company immediately sent someone to Guangzhou to study and amend them. When the construction site was short of 6 mm reinforcing bars, the company promptly imported them so that the project could be carried out on schedule. Now, the principal structure has been completed and more than half of the wall construction has also been completed. Projects such as installing steel window-frames, water-pipes and electricity are underway simultaneously. Both parties are satisfied with the rate of progress, quality and cooperation.

On the morning of 5 October, Hu Nanqing, vice chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Chen Hankun, chairman of the board of directors of the Hong Kong Baoguang Development Company Limited, and some shareholders attended the assessment ceremony.

**HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES**

HK110631 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Summary] The seventh meeting of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Zhengzhou from 5-8 October. The meeting decided to convene the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress in November. Standing Committee Chairman Hu Lijiao and Vice Chairmen Liu Mingbang and Huo Bingquan presided at the meeting. The participants seriously studied the important reports and documents of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, and hailed the success and decisions of the session.

Vice Chairman Shao Wenjie conveyed the spirit of the 16th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, which the participants seriously discussed. They expressed their approval of the establishment of a special procuracy and court to try the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. They said: "This is a major affair in the political life of our country. It fully expresses the common desires of the people of the whole country. The people of the whole country have long awaited this day."



SICHUAN'S TAN QILONG ATTENDS PRODUCTS EXHIBIT

OW112116 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to a dispatch by this station's reporter from Chengdu Municipality of Sichuan, xuan paper, a high quality paper made in Anhui's Xuancheng; straw mats; tea; and other traditional items of Anhui Province have aroused great interest among businessmen and customers from all parts of the country attending the recent national sales exhibition of products of commune and brigade-run enterprises. As of 10 October, 39 units from 14 provinces had signed purchase and sales contracts with the supply departments of Anhui's commune and brigade-run enterprises. Total transactions exceeded 3 million yuan. More than 1,000 different items produced by Anhui's commune and brigade-run enterprises were on display at the national sales exhibition held in Chengdu. Tan Qilong, first secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the exhibition. Deeply impressed by the fine quality of xuan paper produced by Anhui's (Xiaoling) production brigade, he had his picture taken standing in front of the display counter.

Attends Volleyball Match

HK110552 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Summary] The Japanese men's volleyball team currently paying a friendly visit to Sichuan played the champion Jiangsu provincial team in Chengdu on 10 October. Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Tan Qilong watched the match.

XIZANG FINANCE BUREAUS HOLD REGIONAL MEETING

OW091923 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] The regional discussion meeting of the directors of prefectural and municipal finance bureaus has pointed out that it is essential to shift the focus of financial work onto the path of eliminating poverty and prosperity, and the focus of funds to developing agricultural and pastoral production and raising people's living standards. The meeting held that some allocated funds were improperly used or wasted for years. Therefore, measures should be taken to raise the utilization rate of allocated funds so that our financial work will make a fresh start. The meeting pointed out that it is essential to establish the 1981 regional budget in accordance with the principle of acting according to one's ability and balancing revenues and expenditures; appropriately reducing capital construction projects and administrative expenses; increasing expenditures for agriculture, animal husbandry, culture and education, public health and other fields; supporting the development of communications and transportation, construction of small hydroelectric stations and nationality handicrafts; ensuring financing for the implementation of various policies; and paying attention to funding for religious and other nationality activities.

The meeting decided that in 1981, the rate of increase in funding for various operating activities should be higher than 7 percent compared with the 1980 records. The meeting stressed that in the use of funds, it is essential to pay attention to economic effects and adhere to the natural law and economic laws. It is essential to adapt to local conditions, bring all strong points into full play, pay attention to developing the superiority of local economic and natural [word indistinct], and use manpower, material and financial resources in those fields where their effect can be developed to the utmost. It is essential to be very careful in keeping accounts, be diligent and thrifty, oppose extravagance and waste and use the state-allocated money for Xizang well. The meeting expressed the hope that the party and government organs at all levels will strengthen leadership over financial work and consciously discuss the disbursement of the allocated funds. The financial departments at all levels should voluntarily report to the party and government organs and ask for their suggestions to win their support for financial work so as to utilize Xizang's finances well.

**SOLUTION PROPOSED FOR BEIJING VEGETABLE LOSSES**

OW141341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0213 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Investigation report by XINHUA reporters Zhang Guangyou and Qiu Yongsheng: "Why Are There So Many Rotten Vegetables in Beijing's Market?"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--In Beijing's vegetable market one can easily see heaps of eggplants, cucumbers, chives and cabbages rotting on the ground. They finally become heaps of garbage. When people walk by the rotting vegetables, they feel distressed and say: It is really shocking to see the people's fruits of labor going down the drain like that!

In Beijing, for a decade or more, vegetables have been rotting almost every year. This situation has become worse in recent years. In September 1977, the supply of Pakchoi [a variety of Chinese cabbage] exceeded the demand. As a result, tens of millions of jin of them became garbage. In April 1978, the supply of spinach exceeded the market demand. Within 2 days at the end of the month, 6 million jin of spinach were sent back to communes and brigades to feed hogs. There was another "surplus" of cabbage in October 1979. As a result, 40 million jin of them became waste, accounting for over 25 percent of the cabbage in the market. During the cabbage season in November last year, no specific measures were taken to protect the cabbage in the vegetable farms or that stored in the open air against frost. Hundreds of millions of jin of cabbage were spoiled due to frost, causing losses of more than 5 million yuan to the peasants and commercial departments.

The serious wastes in the vegetable market in Beijing are caused mainly by the inappropriate guidance given by the leading organs in growing and marketing vegetables.

Another important reason is the failure to link the interests of the management departments with the interests of stores and vendors who sell vegetables. The municipal vegetable company is solely responsible for the profits or losses, while the stores retailing vegetable are not so concerned.

The people believe that to solve the problem of serious losses in vegetable supply, leading comrades of the municipal government and the departments concerned should consider the fruits of people's labor and the importance of supplying the masses with daily necessities. They should personally visit the vegetable market, hear what the masses have to say and find ways to solve this longstanding, big and difficult problem. The people also put forward the following proposals:

1. It is essential to restore and expand collective vegetable stores and increase the number of individual vegetable vendors.
2. It is necessary to directly link the profits or losses of the management departments with the interests of the vegetable stores and vendors.
3. The leading departments in growing and marketing vegetables must formulate their plans carefully, give proper guidance, and grow vegetables in a planned manner on the basis of the principle that production plans must be made according to the market demand and on the basis of the practice of producing slightly more vegetables than what is needed in the market.
4. Efforts must be made to market the vegetables step by step. Such a measure is necessary in order to reduce losses and waste in transportation and sales. At the same time, it will be helpful for the consumers.

## HEBEI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE ENDS

HK270430 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 27 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The fourth meeting of the Fifth Hebei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee which lasted 4 days satisfactorily fulfilled its tasks on schedule and concluded on 26 September. During the meeting, the committee members seriously studied and discussed the opening and closing speeches of Ye Jianying, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, made at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC and the speech of Comrade Hua Guofeng, as well as the report of Comrade Peng Zhen and other relevant documents. Under the inspiration of the spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, all of them emancipated their minds and sought truth from facts. While affirming the achievements scored, they frankly made many criticisms and suggestions concerning political life in the province and the work style of the government.

The committee members expressed their concern over the incidents of rotting chestnuts in the Qinhuangdao foreign trade warehouse and the damage done to Tangshan export pottery. At the same time, they severely criticized the bureaucratic work style of the provincial financial committee, which caused great losses to the state. The concern of the committee members clearly reflected their responsibilities to carry out the rights given to them by the people. The people's congress standing committee will inform the provincial government and departments concerned to strictly handle the incidents. The departments concerned should report the procedure and results of the investigation to the committee members and should address inquiries to the next people's congress standing committee meeting.

At the plenary meeting yesterday afternoon, they unanimously adopted a resolution on doing well in election work at county level and a decision to establish a Hebei provincial election committee. They approved election regulations for the people's congresses at county and commune levels in Hebei Province and a decision concerning prolonging the time limit of some criminal cases in 1980, and also approved appointments.

## NEI MONGGOL REGIONAL CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS 10 OCT

SK121301 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to Nei Monggol RIBAO reporter (Pei Junming) and our reporter (Lin Xiaomin), the 4-day 10th Standing Committee session of the 4th Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee concluded in Hohhot 10 October. Members attending the session heard a report on relaying the spirit of the Third Session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and the Third NPC Session, and the work report given by the Standing Committee. They also approved the report submitted by the Standing Committee summing up its work in the first half of 1980 and its work plans for the latter half of the year. The members attending the session also examined special reports concerning region-wide inspections and investigations carried out by Peng Sike, Yang Lingde and Wang Haishan, vice chairmen of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee. Permanent members attending the session happily and enthusiastically discussed the relevant documents adopted at the NPC and CPPCC sessions. They spoke out freely at the session and put forth a large number of proposals on ways to further develop CPPCC work in the new period.

The session elected (Liu Shengge) as an additional deputy secretary-general of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee. Kui Bi, chairman of the autonomous regional CPPCC committee, addressed the session. Ke Ligeng, director of the united front work department under the autonomous regional CCP committee, also attended the session.

Following the session, as recently decided by the autonomous regional CPPCC committee in line with the CPPCC regulations, work groups will be established for science and technology, culture and education, public health, nationality affairs, religious affairs and women affairs. These work groups will play an important link between the regional CPPCC committee and its members and patriotic personages from various social circles in conducting the CPPCC work.



Their main missions are: 1) to disseminate information on the party's principles and policies; 2) To spread scientific and cultural knowledge; 3) To open more avenues in training experts; 4) To probe and study the work on various fronts in achieving the four modernizations and examine new problems which have emerged in developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system; 5) To relay the proposals, demands and opinions of personages from various circles to the autonomous regional departments concerned so as to enliven national political life; 6) To implement the principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision. Their missions are aimed at giving more impetus so that the regional CPPCC committee will play still greater role in fulfilling the great cause of socialist modernization and early return of Taiwan.

According to the regional characteristics and the realities of their work, these groups will carry out their activities by holding group discussions and report meetings, conduct inspections, pay visits to various localities to carry out investigations and studies and personal contacts.

#### NEI MONGGOL ESTABLISHES ALAX LEAGUE MILITARY SUBDISTRICT

SK140705 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] With the approval of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, a military subdistrict was established in Alax League, Nei Monggol. An inaugural rally was held in Bayan Hot on 6 October. (Zhang Debin), political commissar of the regional military district, attended and addressed the rally. He urged the Alax League Military Subdistrict to consider construction of the frontier as the central task of border troops, actively carry out military training by rallying round this central task, earnestly implement the party's policy on nationalities, respect the leaders of local party committees and do a good job in establishing ties between army men and civilians.

Representing all commanders and fighters of the Alax League Military Subdistrict, (Dao Guochen) said they would earnestly implement the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, do a good job in maintaining unity between the army and the government, between the army and the civilians and among army men, strive hard and with one heart and one mind to build and consolidate the frontier and to build Alax League into a modernized animal husbandry base within a short period of time.

(Guo Qing), deputy political commissar of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Military District, and (Yang Lishan), secretary of the Alax League CCP Committee, also addressed the rally. They greeted establishment of the Alax League Military Subdistrict.

The PLA units and the People's armed forces departments of the Jiuquan Prefectural Military Subdistrict in Gansu Province, and the Bayannur League and Alax League Military Subdistricts, and representatives of various leagues, banners and townships also attended the rally on invitation. They presented silk banners and greetings to the rally.

#### BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL RALLY--A Nei Monggol regional rally of units and individuals distinguished in scientific and technological research ended 12 October. Representatives of scientists and technicians addressed the rally. Kong Fei, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government, spoke. In his speech, he stressed three points: 1) The role played by science and technology in the four modernizations. 2) The utilization and popularization of scientific achievements and the arrangement of scientific research subjects. 3) The reinforcement of the scientific contingent. Chairman Kong Fei also urged all localities to diligently implement the party's policy on intellectuals and bring their enthusiasm into full play. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 80 SK]

10TH HEILONGJIANG CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS

SK120528 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The 6-day 10th enlarged Standing Committee session of the 4th Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded this afternoon. Standing Committee members and committee members attending the session were determined to implement the guidelines and various resolutions of the third session of the Fifth NPC and the third session of the National CPPCC Committee. They were determined to make efforts to fulfill or overfulfill this year's provincial economic plan and complete the various tasks set forth at the NPC and national CPPCC sessions together with the people throughout the province.

Wang Jilun, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over this afternoon's session and spoke. Zhang Ruilin, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP Committee, summarized the session.

At the 10th enlarged Standing Committee session of the 4th provincial CPPCC Committee, Standing Committee members and committee members offered many opinions and suggestions on the four modernizations and the province's government work in line with the actual situation.

(Zhang Ruisheng) said: In 1980 and 1981 there will be 250,000 young people awaiting job assignments. Former industrialists and businessmen as backbone forces so far have placed some 680 young people. Former industrialists and businessmen in Harbin number about 500. If they can make use of their special skills and establish more enterprises, more jobless youths will be placed.

(Zhou Dongru) said: In one sense, we have more teachers than we need; in another sense, we have fewer teachers than we need. For many years people unsuited for teaching--children of retired teachers and cadres--have been assigned to schools. Although not qualified to teach, they occupy teaching posts. The shortage of high school teachers is a major problem. We should recruit more teachers for our high schools.

(Wang Lijiang) and (Diao Yufang) said: Among primary school teachers, 30 percent are qualified, 30 percent are minimally qualified and the other 40 percent are unqualified. We should transfer unqualified teachers to training classes for 1 or 2 years in rotation in a planned way. By so doing, we not only can improve their ability but also solve the overstaffing problem.

(Wang Zhitian) said: Smash-and-grabbers in Shanghai have been sentenced. However, evil-doing leaders of rebellious factions in our province have not been dealt with. Why? Some provincial departments have even promoted hatchetmen in the Cultural Revolution as bureau, office or section chiefs. Some have had their wages increased.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI AT PARTY STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

SK121416 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to LIAONING RIBAO, the Liaoning provincial party committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee from 4 to 10 October to relay guidelines of central meetings and the speeches of central leading comrades and to discuss and make arrangements for work in Liaoning Province during this winter and next spring.

Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, delivered a speech on the issues of unity, study and cadres. Guo Feng, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, summed up the meeting in a speech.

He said: To carry out our work during this winter and next spring, we should further implement the guidelines of the 3d, 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee and the guidelines of the 3d session of the 5th National People's Congress in accordance with the tasks of "5 grasps and 1 improvement" set forth by the provincial party committee at the beginning of this year. Special attention and painstaking efforts are required in doing the following tasks and we must fulfill them well.

1. Great efforts must be made to publicize and implement the system of responsibility. We should exert great effort to do a good job in improving management, implementing the principle of "to each according to his work" and strengthening and perfecting the system of responsibility in production, and regard them as crucial steps to further consolidate collective economy and develop agricultural production.
2. Great efforts must be made to reform economic systems. We should conscientiously organize industrial enterprises to sum up the experiences they gained in the past year in expanding their power to make their own decisions and help them clarify the orientation and tasks of this work. We should do a good job in training leading cadres of enterprises and professional personnel of all categories, in conducting investigations and researches, in devising specific measures for expanding the decision-making power and in organizing all forces to conduct experiments in granting greater autonomy in all fields. Expanding the decision-making power, after all, must not be explained as handing the power to only plant directors. It means giving greater power to staff and workers to manage enterprises.
3. Great efforts should be made to conduct economic coordination.
4. Great efforts should be made to open more avenues for production.

#### LIAONING KUOMINTANG MARKS 1911 REVOLUTION

SK110833 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] The Liaoning provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang convened a gathering on the afternoon of 10 October to mark the 69th anniversary of the 1911 Chinese bourgeois democratic revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen which overthrew the Qing Dynasty. Speaking at the gathering were Liu Mingjiu, Central Committee member of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; (Ma Daying), the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee member and professor at the Liaoning Finance and Economics College; and (Peng Qingyuan), vice chairman of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee and deputy mayor of Shenyang Municipality.

In their speeches, they reviewed the period since the 1911 Revolution and fully affirmed the contributions scored by Dr Sun Yat-sen and his influential role in the development of history. They pledged to carry out the wishes of Dr Sun Yat-sen and, under the leadership of the CCP, serve socialism and contribute to the return of Taiwan to the motherland at an early date and fulfill the cause of the motherland's unification.

#### RAILWAY BUREAU IN LIAONING LEARNS FROM MISTAKES

OW150620 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The Shenyang Railway Bureau has been checking on the bureaucratic mistakes that resulted in the failure to ship aviation kerosene for military use from Fushun. It also has been improving its work style by drawing a lesson from these mistakes.



A circular issued by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee on the failure of the Daguantun station under the Shenyang Railway Bureau to ship aviation kerosene for military use has had a great impact on the bureau's leadership. No sooner was the circular issued than the principal responsible persons of the bureau went to the Daguantun station to investigate and understand the situation. They went to the concerned factories and mines and to the military representative's office at an oil refinery to solicit their opinions. They have also mobilized workers and staff members to criticize the bureaucratic practices of the leadership.

After investigating, they now hold that this incident has exposed the existence of a serious amount of bureaucracy in the railway bureau leadership. First, the leadership failed to conduct thoroughgoing investigations and studies. They underestimated problems that cropped up after the withdrawal of railway bureau personnel from the oil refinery and failed to send cadres to help the Daguantun station discover and solve their problems. Second, the leadership lacked a sense of responsibility.

On 1 July, the first day after the withdrawal of railway bureau personnel from the oil refinery, problems cropped up in the procedure for the shipment of military aviation kerosene. The railway bureau leadership learned of the situation on 2 July but did not pay much attention to it. When the shipment of military aviation kerosene was stopped on 5 July, the railway bureau leadership still held that this matter should be handled by the military representative's office in the bureau. If a leading member of the railway bureau had immediately gone along with the military representative to Fushun to solve this problem, its grave consequences would have been avoided.

To draw a lesson from this incident and eliminate bureaucracy, the Shenyang Railway bureau has decided to educate all its workers and staff members in fostering the concept of viewing the situation as a whole, taking the interests of the whole into account and taking the initiative in coordinating with industrial and mining enterprises and army units. At the same time, it has decided to further establish and perfect the division of work, the terms of reference and responsibility and the system of personal responsibility; to strengthen the briefing and instruction-seeking system; and to eliminate resolutely such irresponsible, bureaucratic practices as endless disputes over trifles, shifting responsibility onto others and a dilatory work style in order to raise the quality and efficiency of the bureau's work.

Changes have begun to occur in the Shenyang Railway Bureau's style of leadership and its work over the past month or so. It has added more than 170 new service items in passenger and freight transport and has performed more than 26,000 good deeds for passengers and freight owners over the past month or so.

#### Briefs

HEILONGJIANG COUNTY-LEVEL ELECTION--Heilongjiang Province's direct county-level elections have been completed. All localities are busily holding people's congresses to elect the municipal, county and district people's congress standing committees and government personnel. According to statistics compiled by 21 counties, of the 6,560 county deputies elected, communist party members account for 65.8 percent, and non-party members account for 34.2 percent. Among the deputies, 8.1 percent are workers, 45.2 percent are peasants, 9.2 percent are personages from cultural, educational and scientific and technological circles, 32 percent are cadres, 1.1 percent are from PLA units and 4.3 percent are laborers. Women and minority nationalities are also represented. According to statistics compiled by 14 counties which had convened people's congresses, of 96 county heads and deputy county heads, 35 persons are below 45 years of age. Other statistics issued by 16 counties reveal that among the elected 110 county heads and deputy heads, 31 are college graduates or vocational school graduates. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Oct 80 SK]

## PRESS CRITICIZES U.S.' 'TWO-CHINAS' POLICY

TA KUNG PAO Column

HK160307 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 16 Oct 80 p 2

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "China's Protest and Warning Against the United States"]

[Excerpts] French President Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Beijing for a visit to China on 15 October.

There are similarities and differences in the views of China and France regarding the roles played by both parties in the international situation. The similarities lie in their emphasis on independence and self-determination, while the differences lie in their relations with the Soviet Union.

In the past, China emphasized "seeking great accord while reserving major differences" in international affairs. In recent years, the scope covered by this slogan has been further expanded. It is now "seeking great accord while reserving major differences." [as published] In certain situations, even different views over major issues may be temporarily shelved.

In its editorial welcoming the distinguished guests from France, RENMIN RIBAO praised France for opposing the monopoly on international affairs by the superpowers as well as for condemning the intrusion of foreign forces into Afghanistan and Kampuchea. It seems that this is where the great accord has been sought.

Nevertheless, Sino-U.S. relations over the past 2 days could not have been covered by the principle of "seeking great accord while reserving major differences." This is because they involve the "two-Chinas" problem, which is a major problem of principle.

Zhang Wenjin, vice minister of foreign affairs, held a meeting with U.S. Ambassador to China Woodcock on 15 October and delivered China's official protest note to him.

The protest was made over an agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taiwan Coordination Council for North American Affairs signed at the beginning of this month giving each other's organization and its personnel diplomatic privileges and immunities.

What is particularly worth noting is that the agreement is supported by the U.S. Government.

China has already carried on many negotiations with the United States, both in Beijing and in Washington, and has also made verbal protests. Now the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has delivered an official note of protest to Woodcock, who has just returned to his post. It can thus be seen that China has attached importance to the matter.

The Chinese authorities have repeatedly stated that they highly treasure Sino-U.S. relations, which have not been accomplished easily. However, that does not mean to say that China can ignore principles and keep silent over things that are detrimental to it and the United States and the people of the two countries.

Apart from the problem regarding the diplomatic privileges between the United States and Taiwan, there is also the problem of the United States selling munitions to Taiwan. Some people in Beijing have already said that if the United States insists on doing this, China can only pursue a different road to peaceful unification. That is to say, it will have to liberate Taiwan by force.

Some people in the United States can never see the role played by Sino-American friendship in opposing Soviet hegemonism. One may well say that they are indeed shortsighted.

## HSIN WAN PAO Column

HK131103 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 10 Oct 80 p 1

["Evening Talk" column: "The Cocky Attitudes of Washington and Taipei"]

[Excerpts] On 8 October, the Kuomintang issued its "main political stand at the present state" in which it said that "the most important thing is to oppose communism and restore lost territory," and that it "absolutely will not negotiate and compromise with the communist bandits."

This is an old tune. However, singing this tune these days, Taiwan appears to be rather cocky and to have managed to "strengthen" itself during the "year of self-strengthening." It seems to have become "stronger" not only economically, but also militarily than the mainland.

There are some external factors in addition to the internal ones. The external factors come from the United States. Republican candidate Reagan has said time and again that once he won the presidential election he would restore official relations with Taiwan. A few days ago, the Carter Administration granted Taiwan an agreement: The "American Institute in Taiwan" and the "Taiwan Coordination Council for North American Affairs" and their staffs may enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities. This actually means that the United States treats the Taiwan organizations in the United States as official organizations so that they serve as Taiwan's government representatives.

This not only violates China's principle in establishing diplomatic relations with the United States, but also will impede China's peaceful reunification. Will the Taipei government be more willing to hold peace talks or be more determined to refuse negotiations and compromise when it has won such official moral support?

One cannot deny that these external factors play a role in encouraging Taipei's cockiness.

However, the general trend indicates that these external factors cannot last long. In the United States, a statesman who relaxes his handshake with the Chinese mainland for the purpose of embracing Taiwan cannot avoid being opposed by the American people because this may above all harm the United States' cause of opposing hegemonist expansion.

Taipei should see clearly that it cannot find a way out by refusing peaceful reunification.

Washington should also clearly see that a step backward in the Sino-U.S. relationship will not do it any good.

## HSIN WAN PAO CRITICIZES LOS ANGELES OVER TAIWAN FLAG

HK160326 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 15 Oct 80 p 4

["New Talk" column: "We May as Well Do Without Such a Friend"]

[Text] Guangzhou has torn up the preliminary agreement making itself and Los Angeles sister cities to protest Los Angeles' raising the flag of the blue sky and white sun [Taiwan] at the City Council on 10 October and for declaring that day to be "Republic of China Day."

It was good that the agreement was torn up! We may as well do without such a friend!

The proposal to make Los Angeles and Guangzhou sister cities was in fact put forward in Guangzhou by Ferraro [6316 2139 5012], president of the Los Angeles City Council, when he visited China this past spring. It was also this gentleman who presided over the flag-raising ceremony. It was obviously an example of the "two-Chinas" practice, and the Chinese people cannot tolerate this. He wanted to make a big city in the south of the People's Republic of China a sister city, yet he declared 10 October to be "Republic of China Day." Such deceptive use of the "two-Chinas" practice cannot be denied.



From Republican presidential candidate Reagan to Los Angeles City Council President Ferraro people can see that there are still people in the United States who play the "two-Chinas" game. If we do not teach those people a lesson, they will think that they can take advantage of China.

For instance, the fact that the present U.S. Government has granted diplomatic immunities to Taiwan's "Coordination Council for North American Affairs" in the United States is actually a violation of the principles for the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations. It should not only be condemned; it should be protested as well.

There seem to be some people in the United States who simply do not know what is good for them. When other people bully them, regardless of all possible consequences, they simply swallow the insults and even meekly submit to oppression. However, for people who treat them with courtesy and reason with them, they simply muddle along and even reach out for a mile after taking an inch. If they are not taught a lesson, they will not learn anything and will still think that they can take advantage of others.

Friendship is a mutual exchange. It is impossible to hope to use one's repeated unfriendliness in exchange for others' friendliness. If you want to talk about friendship, you have to possess the basic attitude of a friend.

It is time for you, including the government in Washington, to examine your own deeds!

CHUNG PAO: MISSING SCIENTIST REPORTEDLY REAPPEARS IN U.S.

HK150947 Hong Kong CHUNG PAO in Chinese 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Report: "Peng Jiamu Suddenly Appears in the United States; He Refuses To Acknowledge Old Acquaintances"]

[Text] Peng Jiamu, renowned PRC scientist and vice president of the Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who was reported by the PRC to be missing some 3 months ago, has appeared in Washington, D.C.

Peng Jiamu was spotted by Zhou Guanglei, Chinese scholar studying in the United States; Madame Dai Lianru of the management group for PRC students studying in the United States; and Deng Xiaoping's son Deng Zifang, who recently went to study in the United States. The time was around 1900 on 14 September 1980 and the place was a restaurant in Washington. Zhou Guanglei was an old friend of Peng Jiamu, having known him 30 years and having met with him when he visited Mainland China in the spring of last year. Deng Zifang was Peng's student when he was in Mainland China.

However, what has people extremely puzzled is the course of the meeting. When Zhou, Deng and others were having dinner at a Washington restaurant, they suddenly saw Peng following two Americans into the restaurant. They were pleasantly surprised and immediately went to greet him. Again to their surprise, Peng Jiamu denied straight away that he was Peng Jiamu. He then hurriedly followed the two Americans out.

Confronted by such an unimaginably queer situation, Zhou wrote a letter to Peng Jiamu's wife, Madame Xia Shufang, who is still in Mainland China, telling her about his meeting with Peng Jiamu. He also sent a letter to Zhou Peiyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and president of Beijing University, telling him of the encounter. At the same time, he sent a photocopy of his letter to Zhou Peiyuan to the editorial board of CHUNG PAO, saying that he would like our paper to clarify the issue. He also hoped that our paper would also clarify the truth of the matter, which now seems dubious and unexplainable.

We hereby carry the full text of Zhou Guanglei's letters to Zhou Peiyuan and the editor in chief of CHUNG PAO:

I. 16 Oct 80

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HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

Zhou Guanglei's Letter to Zhou Peiyuan

Dear Peiyuan,

I have already mentioned in my letter dated 12 September that if everything goes smoothly, I will surely return home toward the end of this year for a year's research work. The reason I am writing to you again so soon is that there is one important matter that I want to tell you about. On 14 September, I was having dinner in a restaurant in Washington with Madame Dai Lianru of the management group for PRC students studying in the United States and Deng Zifang, who arrived in the United States to do research work. At around 1900, we suddenly saw Peng Jiamu following two Americans into the restaurant and were very surprised. We learned from the newspapers and from letters from relatives and friends in Mainland China in the middle of July that Peng was missing while conducting a survey in Lop Nor toward the end of last June. Some people said that he was abducted by Soviet spies. How could he appear here? We were both puzzled and delighted and immediately went to greet him. To our surprise, however, Peng denied straight away that he was Peng Jiamu. He then quickly left with the two Americans instead of dining in the restaurant. Peng and I were very close friends 30 years ago and I had a meeting with him when I returned to China in the spring of last year. Moreover, Deng was a student of Peng. So how could we possibly have mistaken him? If he were in some type of difficulty, he would not have made such a denial. Is this in fact a trick by the U.S. CIA? I find this truly unexplainable. I have written a letter to Shufang giving her the details of my encounter with Peng that day. I hereby enclose a photocopy of the letter for your reference. As the matter is serious, could you please ask President Fang [Fang Yi] to carry out a thorough investigation to get to the bottom of the matter.

My best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Zhou Guanglei, 20 September 1980

Zhou Guanglei's Letter to the Editor in Chief of CHUNG PAO

Dear editor,

Reports in newspapers and letters from relatives and friends in Mainland China all said that Mr Peng Jiamu was missing while conducting a survey in Lop Nor. Some other people said that he was abducted by Soviet spies. However, the fact that I personally saw Peng in Washington on 14 September may adequately prove that the above rumors are unfounded. I have written letters to Madame Xia Shufang and Mr Zhou Peiyuan giving them the details of my encounter with Peng in Washington. I hereby enclose a photocopy of my letter to Mr Zhou, hoping that your paper will clarify the issue. I hope that your paper will also clarify the truth of the matter as to whether there is anything dubious about it. Although your paper has only recently been established, people have greatly appreciated its fair and unbiased, objective and responsible views. It is hoped that you will continue your persistent efforts and thus progress further.

Mr best regards.

Yours faithfully,

Zhou Guanglei, 26 September 1980

#### HSIN WAN PAO'S Reaction

HK151334 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 12 Oct 80 p 1

["News Talk" column: "Shocking and Fascinating"]

[Text] There has been a continuous flow of shocking news here lately. Yesterday, it was suddenly reported that renowned scientist Peng Jiamu, who has been missing in Xinjiang, has been sighted in the capital of the United States.

Peng Jiamu has been missing in the Lop Nor desert of Xinjiang since last June. A search for him had been conducted for nearly 3 months but nothing came of it. The Beijing authorities have already announced that there is no hope of him being rescued. There was in fact a rumor that he had gone to the Soviet Union; and now he has gone even further--to the United States.

It was said that some people saw him in a Washington restaurant. The witnesses included Zhou Guanglei, a Chinese scholar who studied in the United States and who wrote a letter to a local newspaper requesting that it clarify the matter; Dai Lianru, who is in charge of affairs regarding PRC students studying in the United States; and also Deng Zifang, Deng Xiaoping's son who is currently studying in the United States. Zhou Guanglei has sent a local newspaper here a photocopy of his letter to Zhou Peiyuan inquiring about the matter and requested the paper to clarify the matter.

It was indeed a fascinating piece of news. We in fact call it fascinating rather than shocking.

It is fascinating because: Deng Zifang, who saw Peng Jiamu, has probably broken off relations with his father. That is why he did not write to Deng Xiaoping about the incident. Dai Lianru, who was also present, dared not or was unwilling to write to the Ministry of Education in Beijing. Therefore, it was necessary to trouble Zhou Guanglei. Judging from Zhou Guanglei's letter, we can see that they were not going to write any letter of enquiry. Otherwise, Zhou, as a third party, probably would not have written such a redundant letter to Zhou Peiyuan.

It is fascinating because: Zhou Guanglei did not request any newspaper in Beijing to clarify the matter, but requested a Hong Kong newspaper, which has nothing to do with it, to do so. He did not request any newspaper in which he has an acquaintance to clarify the matter, but requested a newspaper with which he has no relations whatsoever to do so.

It is fascinating because: The Lop Nor area is China's nuclear base. Who would have thought that the Chinese could be so negligent as to allow American personnel to carry Peng Jiamu away as though they were entering an unpopulated area? It has literally become a city.

It is fascinating because: The United States has gone so far as to do this thing to China in such a highly sensitive area. It seems that it has become the current official policy of the United States to create tension between China and the United States.

It is fascinating because: Zhou Guanglei's letter was mailed more than 10 days ago. However, it took a long time in getting here and did not arrive in Hong Kong until the day of the "double ten," thus livening things up in a rather timely manner.

At first glance, this piece of news seemed to be shocking. However, after we did some analysis, we found it fascinating; and it was not just slightly fascinating.

Taiwan has exported quite a lot of goods this year. It has even exported "confidential documents." We are not sure if it also has not exported some fascinating letters.

#### PRC OFFICIAL LECTURES ON FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

HK141418 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 11 Oct 80 p 7

[Report on Ji Chongwei's talk at "Seminar on New Development Trends in China's Economy:" "China Will Guarantee Investors' Interests; Agreement on Investment Protection To Be Signed"]

[Text] Editor's note: Ji Chongwei [1323 1504 1218], member of the China Import and Export Commission and of the Foreign Investment Commission, gave a lecture entitled "Use of Foreign Investments and Questions on Relevant Economic Laws in China" at a "Seminar on New Development Trends in China's Economy" a few days ago. [paragraph continues]



His lecture was divided into four parts: 1) The relationship between China's modernization and its use of foreign investments; 2) China's policy on using foreign investments; 3) the direction and scope of China's use of foreign investments in the short run; and 4) questions on the economic laws concerning joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investments. The lecture has been excerpted for our readers' information as follows: [end editor's note]

As seen from practice in the last 2 years, our country's foreign trade has quickly increased and much more foreign technology and equipment have been brought in. Our country has accepted loans from some foreign countries, including Japan and Belgium, and signed export credit agreements with more than 10 countries, including Britain, France, Italy and Canada. The Bank of China and the China International Trust and Investment Corporation have signed many agreements with foreign commercial banks on mutual deposits of funds. Through this channel, they will acquire credit funds amounting to \$20 billion. This year, our country regained its seat in the IMF and the World Bank and is going through the formalities of applying for loans from them. Our country is also negotiating a loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank. Over the past 2 years, many Chinese enterprises have gradually developed business ventures, such as compensation trade, processing of materials and assembly of machines, with foreign companies and with factories in Hong Kong and Macao. According to statistics for the first half of this year, China signed more than 200 contracts on compensation trade involving more than \$2 billion. In 1979, it signed more than 3,200 contracts with foreign merchants on processing materials and assembling machines. By last August, the Chinese Government had approved 13 agreements and contracts concerning enterprises (8 at home and 5 abroad) run by joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investments. The scope of production run jointly by the Chinese and foreign enterprises is continuously expanding. All these economic cooperative activities carried out by means of foreign investments have begun to produce or are producing economic results.

What are the concrete policies and principles adopted by the Chinese Government in utilizing foreign investments? In my opinion, they can be summed up as follows:

1. The Chinese Government upholds the principle of equality and mutual benefit and protects the foreign investors' lawful rights and interests.

China is an independent socialist country. In handling its economic relations with foreign countries, it upholds the principle of equality and mutual benefit. On the one hand, it safeguards its sovereignty and interests politically and economically. It does not accept any unequal political terms or articles encroaching upon or restricting our country's rights and interests when it signs agreements and contracts with foreign countries on loans, joint enterprises, compensation trade and imports of technology. On the other hand, it makes every effort to insure equality and mutual benefit of the Chinese Government and the foreign investors and to safeguard the lawful rights and interests of foreign investors. Our country will guarantee the foreign investors' lawful interests. Some foreign investors worry that China may change its policies in the future and nationalize foreign investments without compensation. They do not have to worry about this. As far as I know, to protect the foreign investors' interests by law, the Chinese Government will discuss and sign agreements with the relevant foreign governments on investment protection and tax reductions or exemptions.

#### Companies Will Issue Bonds

2. The Chinese Government will make the best use of foreign investments through diverse methods and channels.

The Chinese Government will adopt all international practices, if possible. Our country has adopted or is beginning to adopt the following methods for inviting foreign investment:

- (1) Export credit. This includes buyer's credit and seller's credit (delayed payment of loans). Our country has signed agreements with more than 10 foreign countries.
- (2) Government loans. Examples are the loan from Japan's overseas economic cooperation funds, the energy exploitation loan from the Japan Export-Import Bank and the loan from the Belgian Government.
- (3) Loans from international financial organizations. Our government has begun contacts with the World Bank and the international development association.
- (4) Commercial credit loans from nongovernmental banks.
- (5) Cooperation in exploiting natural resources. Our country has signed agreements with Japanese and French petroleum companies on cooperative exploitation of oil in the Bohai and the South China Sea.
- (6) Joint ventures with Chinese and foreign investment.
- (7) Compensation trade.
- (8) Processing of materials and assembly of machines.
- (9) Cooperative projects.
- (10) Leasing services.

In addition, a method of authorizing companies to issue bonds is under study.

3. The Chinese Government takes all contracts seriously and keeps its promises. It attaches importance to economic results and undertakes to pay its debts.

In inviting foreign investments our country makes every effort to fulfill contracts and honor its promises. It will endeavor to pay its debts. Therefore, in inviting foreign investments and bringing in technology and equipment, it pays close attention to economic results and insures that when put into operation, the technology and equipment will bring sufficient profits and foreign exchange to pay the debts. To produce good economic results and insure repayment of the premium and interest on schedule, it is necessary to carefully consider every project and study its feasibility. It is also necessary to make careful arrangements for the marketing of products, supply of raw materials and fuel, manpower for design and construction work, use of equipment, training of manpower and management of enterprises. Efforts should be made to fulfill the building construction conditions so that the projects can be completed according to schedule. Efforts should also be made to fulfill the production conditions so that the projects can be put into operation when completed and the products have strong competitive power because of their fine quality and low costs.

4. The Chinese Government strives to achieve overall balance and do everything within its capability. It adjusts the scope of incoming foreign investments.

China is a socialist country which practices a planned economy. Its investments in major capital construction projects and its earnings and use of foreign exchange have to be included in its unified planning in order to achieve an overall balance. The extent of our country's utilization of foreign investments depends on our absorption and repaying power. In examining the projects which require foreign investments the government will see to it that they are economical and rational. It will postpone or write off those projects which are too large or exceed its capability. I hope the foreign friends who discuss cooperation and investment with our country will fully understand this point.

Our country does not have to worry about obtaining foreign investments. Instead, it should pay attention to directing the foreign investments where they are most needed, can be used properly and produce good economic results. We should keep in mind the lesson obtained from the project of producing 1.7-meter steel rolling mills built by the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, which cost a huge sum but failed to play its role in production. We must not make such a mistake again.

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